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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 455



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GENERAL

UN SECURITY COUNCIL MEETS ON CHAD SITUATION

OW121229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1134 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] United Nations, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--The Security Council held two urgent meetings today to consider the deteriorating situation in the Chad-Libya region at separate request of the two countries.

Chad, Zaire, Ivory Coast, the Sudan and Egypt condemned Libya for "intervention in Chad's internal affairs and its acts of aggression against Chad" at the first meeting.

Since August 9, "Libya has sent into Chad three armoured columns, comprising 350 tanks, as well as observation planes and helicopter gunships. Women, children and old people are dying," said Korom Hamet, secretary of state for foreign affairs and co-operation of Chad.

He showed the council photographs of Libyan officers and soldiers captured at Faya-Largeau of Chad.

He called on the council to make Libya cease bombings, withdraw its troops from Chad and stop intervention in Chad's internal affairs.

Atsu-Koffi Amega, representative of Togo, called on the two states to conform to the wishes expressed by the council in April. "A negotiated solution must be found," he stressed.

Representative of Iran Seyed Rajaie-Khorassani hoped the superpowers would stay out of the conflict.

The second meeting of the council this evening considered what Libya called "acts of intimidation and provocation" by the United States against Libya.

Representative of Libya listed U.S. provocations against Libya. "Those provocations have been military, economic and diplomatic," he noted.

He called attention to the presence of the U.S. rapid deployment force in the region. He said U.S. AWACS were flying over the Libyan coast and along Libyan borders. Sending a U.S. fleet to Libyan region was a direct threat to peace and security there, he said.

Libya was prepared to talk with the United States about all outstanding problems, he said, but "the United States does not want dialogue."

Representative of the United States M. Lichenstein pointed out that "Libya is engaged in open, flagrant, unprovoked aggression against the legitimate government of the sovereign nation of Chad. Libyan ground and air forces have invaded Chad."

"The outlaw regime of Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi is supported, supplied, and encouraged by the Soviet Union," he noted.

He said that all actions of the United States "have been designed to assist the government of Chad to exercise its inherent right of self-defense."

The Soviet Union, Syria and Democratic Yemen joined Libya in denouncing "the imperialist policy of the United States" against Libya and other Third World countries.

CSO: 4000/248

GENERAL

UN ANTIRACISM CONFERENCE ENDS IN GENEVA

OW101433 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Geneva, 9 Aug (XINHUA)--The second world conference of the United Nations against racism and racial discrimination ended general debate this afternoon with representatives demanding effective measures against the apartheid policy of South Africa.

The representative of Kuwait, Hasan Dabbagh, said the apartheid policy pursued by the South African regime posed a big menace to peace and security in southern Africa and the world as well.

The representative of St. Lucia, Donatus St. Aimee, said the apartheid system was the same as the slave-owning system. He demanded prior consideration be given to the issue of combatting apartheid.

Many representatives condemned Israel for pursuing a policy of aggression and collaborating with the South African regime. The representative of the Arab League, Adnan Omran, said South Africa and Israel worked in close cooperation in many fields, especially in making nuclear weapons. Israel has now become a center for transferring western technology to South Africa, he added.

The representative of Egypt, Omran al-Shafei, denounced the Israeli authorities for pushing a policy of racial discrimination in its occupied Arab land.

The representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Chn Chung-kuk [name as printed], condemned the United States for supporting the racist regime of South Africa. He said that with the U.S. support, the South African regime was carrying on its apartheid system.

CSO: 4000/248

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

REPORTAGE ON CLASHES BETWEEN AFGHAN MUJAHIDIN, 'SOVIET-KARMAL' TROOPS

Fighting at Bagram Airport

OW222050 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Islamabad, 22 Aug (XINHUA)--Afghan guerrillas stormed the Bagram Airport in Parvan Province on August 8, killing a number of Soviet troops and damaging the airport installations, the PAKISTAN TIMES says today.

Bagram, 40 kilometers north of Kabul, is the largest Soviet military airport in Afghanistan. Guerrilla fighters, equipped with mortars and rocket launchers, mounted a night attack on the airport and the cantonment. The attack lasted an hour.

On August 11, the guerrillas entered the military area of Kheyr Khaneh, a modern locality of the same province. They killed or injured 46 Soviet-Karmal troops in different operations.

In northern province of Samangan, the guerrillas killed or wounded three Soviet soldiers; and 18 Karmal troops including a major and damaged three tanks during a recent encounter in Aybak, the provincial capital. Later Soviet helicopter gunships bombed the area, killing eight people and destroying 24 houses.

Guerrillas of the same province recently ambushed a military convey coming from the Soviet Union at a place near Kholm town. During the attack, 23 Soviets were killed and two tanks were damaged,

Agency Afghan Press (AAP) has reported that many Karmal troops were killed in the provinces of Qandahar and Nangarhar. On August 9, the guerrillas assaulted a military post at Herat gate, Qandahar Province, killing ten Karmal soldiers. Meanwhile, the guerrillas of Nangarhar Province unleashed a fierce attack on Gowshtah subdivision, 30 kilometres east of Jalalabad city. As a result, 17 Karmal troops were killed, an officer and six men were taken prisoners.

Earlier on August 7, three Soviet advisers and four Karmal intelligence officers were killed by the guerrillas in Qandahar Province.

Fighting Near Qandahar

OW231711 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Islamabad, 23 Aug (XINHUA)--Afghan guerrillas have captured all the roads leading to Qandahar city after several days of fighting, according to the Afghan Information and Documentation Centre today.

They have also destroyed a military post at the new city of Qandahar in an attack on August 18, killing the commander and 22 of his men. Three prisoners were taken.

Logar, Kunar Clashes

OW271838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Islamabad, 27 Aug (XINHUA)--Severe clashes took place between the Afghan guerrillas and Soviet-Karmal troops in Logar and Kunar provinces in the first half of August, reported the Pakistan newspaper THE MUSLIM today.

Quoting an Agency Afghan Press (AAP) report, the paper said that during three battles between August 2 and 12 in Logar Province, south of Kabul, a total of 28 Soviet-Karmal troops were killed and seven vehicles including tanks destroyed.

The largest clash took place in Waghjan on August 12 when the guerrillas, equipped with mortar guns and rocket launchers, attacked the military post there. They destroyed a long-range gun and an army vehicle. A tank guarding the post was destroyed with its crew killed. Thirteen Soviet-Karmal troops were killed and many others wounded during the operation.

On August 3 in eastern Kunar Province, the guerrillas attacked Nur Gal District where the Karmal army had established a military post in a closed school. Nine Karmal soldiers including one junior officer were killed as a result.

AAP also reported today that the guerrillas destroyed an agricultural research center located near Kandahar airport. The center had been used as a spying agency against the resistance forces. They also damaged a jeep. Agents of KHAD, Afghan Intelligence Service, had been planted in the center to detect whereabouts of the guerrillas in the villages.

CSO: 4000/251

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN PROTESTS INDIAN REMARKS ON SIND TROUBLE

OW272002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Islamabad, 27 Aug (XINHUA)--Pakistan today lodged a protest against the statements made by Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao on the disturbances in its Sind Province.

Indian Ambassador to Pakistan K. D. Sharma was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and asked to convey the Pakistan Government's protest to the Indian Government.

It was reported that Mrs. Gandhi, addressing congress (Indira) members of parliament yesterday, expressed her "grave concern" over the disturbances in the Pakistan Province. She said India has always condemned inhuman steps wherever they might have been taken and cannot close her eyes to such events.

Rao, in his speech at the parliament on August 25, spoke of his "uneasiness and distress" at the recent happenings in Pakistan.

Describing the two statements from India as regrettable and hostile, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today that they violate the United Nations Charter, the Simla Agreement between the two countries and the South Asian foreign ministers' declaration which clearly calls for non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Such an attitude on the part of the Indian Government, he said, is bound to damage mutual understanding and confidence between the two countries.

Pakistan asked India to exercise restraint and not to interfere in the internal affairs of Pakistan in any manner, the spokesman said.

CSO: 4000/251

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN MUJAHIDIN LEADER SPEAKS TO MALAYSIAN PRESS

OW190847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Hong Kong, 19 Aug (XINHUA)--Moves for a political settlement of the Afghanistan conflict were just a Soviet ploy to weaken the strong Mujahidin resistance, a Mujahidin leader, Ghairat Baheer, told the press on Wednesday in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Ghairat Baheer, director and representative of the Canberra-based Islamic alliance of Afghan Mujahidin, South-East Asia and Pacific branch, said, "the Soviets are just using political initiative as a means to consolidate their position. Constant Mujahidin resistance over the past 40 years has denied them this privilege."

He stressed that the Soviets could also use the peace moves to confirm their initial claim that the invasion was necessary to defend the country against foreign forces and to crush a revolution.

This could also lead to the disarmament of the Mujahidin forces, he said. But the Mujahidin will continue to fight until all Soviet troops are withdrawn and the rightful government is restored, he stressed.

"The best place to negotiate with the Soviets is the battlefield. To us, there is no better way to do it than through the Jihad."

Baheer said about 1 million Afghans have been killed since the Soviet invasion and another 4 million made homeless.

However, he told the press, the Mujahidin is now controlling about 90 percent of Afghanistan.

Baheer also said the Mujahidin plans to set up branches in Malaysia, Indonesia, Fiji and New Zealand and is banking on the strong support of the Malaysian Government.

CSO: 4000/251

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

LIBYAN DELEGATION IN USSR--Beijing, 8 Aug (XINHUA)--A top-level Libyan military delegation including chiefs of staff of the air force and navy left Tripoli yesterday on a visit to the Soviet Union, the Libyan News Agency reported. The visit comes when relations between Libya and the United States have become strained over the war in Chad. Libyan Foreign Secretary 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi last week summoned the Soviet ambassador to brief him on the situation. The Soviet Union is Libya's principal arms supplier. At the same time, the Libyan Foreign Ministry issued a statement yesterday, urging the U.N. Security Council to discuss the threat from the United States. U.S. defence officials have said the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" and several destroyers are cruising in the Mediterranean off the Gulf of Sidra. [Text] [OW081856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 8 Aug 83]

INDIAN ENVOY IN SRI LANKA--Colombo, 25 Aug (XINHUA)--Gopalaswami Parathasarathy, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's special envoy, arrived here today for talks with Sri Lanka President Junius Jayewardene on the current situation in the country. Observers here view his assignment in Sri Lanka as part of New Delhi's efforts to provide a solution to the communal tension which led to the disturbances three weeks ago. Parathasarathy, a seasoned diplomat and an advisor to Indira Gandhi on foreign affairs, stopped over in Madras for talks with Tamil Nadu leaders. He is scheduled to meet the president tomorrow. Diplomatic sources here indicate that Indira Gandhi is under pressure from the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu to help in finding a solution to the problems of the Tamils in Sri Lanka. [Text] [OW251906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 25 Aug 83]

IRAN, EGYPT ECONOMIC RELATIONS--Baghdad, 17 Aug (XINHUA)--A joint trade document was signed here yesterday between Iraq and Egypt during the visit of Egyptian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Mustafa Kamil al-Sa'id. The agreement states that all commodities exchanged between Iraq and Egypt will be free from duty and the amount of trade will be no less than 35 million U.S. dollars annually. They also decided to participate in international exhibitions to be held in both countries and to re-open a trade center in the capital of the other country. Mustafa Kamil al-Sa'id also gave President Saddam Husayn a letter from President Husni Mubarak which discusses ways of strengthening relations

between the two countries. Observers here noted that although Iraq and Egypt have not yet restored diplomatic relations, their exchanges have been steadily increasing in every field. The current visit by the Egyptian minister is a significant step toward enhancing their economic cooperation. [Text] [OW171842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 17 Aug 83]

BANGLADESH-INDIAN BORDER--Dhaka, 27 Aug (XINHUA)--Bangladesh chief martial law administrator Hussain Mohammad Ershad said today that the Indian plan to build barbed wire fence along the border with Bangladesh would "impair" relations between the two neighbours. Addressing a large gathering of political elements supporting his government here, Ershad said his country wants to maintain good relations with its neighbors. He expressed the hope that this gesture will be reciprocated. He refuted the allegation made by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of Bangladesh nationals infiltrating into India. He said "there is no reason for them to cross over to an uncertain life in a foreign country." "Our people are living in peace and harmony and they have been enjoying better living conditions," he added. Bangladesh is surrounded on three sides by India. The fencing is part of a series of measures to be taken under a five-year scheme of India to seal the 3,300 kilometer-long border between the two countries. [Text] [OW280306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 28 Aug 83]

KARMAL TROOP DEFECTION--Islamabad, 24 Aug (XINHUA)--As many as 500 soldiers of the Karmal regime defected last week from the army in northern Balkh Province bordering the Soviet Union, the PAKISTAN TIMES reported today quoting an Afghan Islamic Press (AIP) report. The soldiers defected after surrendering four military posts to Afghan guerrillas in Bagh-e Zanana area, two kilometers from Mazar-e Sharif, the provincial capital garrisoned by a Soviet division. The Kabul regime, according to the AIP report, has adopted a new strategy of conscription to recruit by force persons released from jail. Conscripted as such, the garrisons at the four military posts themselves invited Afghan guerrillas operating in the area to conquer their posts. After the mass defection, the Soviet troops in Mazar-e Sharif retaliated by savage bombing of the suburban localities of the city, killing 120 civilians. AIP earlier reported that the Afghan Mujahidin gunned down two enemy helicopters in Jaji area of eastern Paktia Province, killing seven troops on board. They also besieged two battalions of the Karmal troops in the area and disconnected the encircled battalions with other parts of the country. [Text] [OW241315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 24 Aug 83]

CSO: 4000/251

WESTERN EUROPE

FRANCE CONTINUES EFFORTS TO RESOLVE CHAD SITUATION

'Peaceful Solution' Sought

OW251116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1104 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Paris, 24 Aug (XINHUA)--France wants a peaceful solution to the Chadian crisis and will not abandon its "prudent and determined policy" on the issue, government spokesman Max Gallo said here today.

Speaking to reporters after a regular weekly cabinet meeting, Gallo said that much of today's cabinet meeting was devoted to Chad, with President Francois Mitterrand and his ministers exchanging [phrase indistinct]. "France prefers a peaceful settlement to the conflict which presupposes a return to legality and—as the events of the past few days have shown—a position of strength on the ground. France has equipped itself with the means to establish this position of strength," Gallo said.

French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said at yesterday's Foreign Affairs Commission meeting that France's objective in Chad is to promote negotiations, and that the Chadian problem should be solved by the countries in the region and the Organization of African Unity.

Special Envoy to Ethiopia

OW241332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Paris, 23 Aug (XINHUA)--French President Francois Mitterrand today decided to send special envoy Maurice Faure to Ethiopia to discuss the Chadian problem with Mengistu Haile Mariam, executive chairman of the Organization of African Unity and state leader of Ethiopia.

At a meeting of the Commission of Foreign Affairs, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said that the conflict in Chad has not been internationalized and that "the United States and the Soviet Union have not directly intervened in the affair."

He insisted that France sent its forces to Chad only to play a deterrent role.

Faure will leave for Addis Ababa this evening to convey Mitterrand's message to Mengistu. During his talks with the Ethiopian leader, Faure will explain France's policy on the situation in Chad and discuss possible solutions to the problem.

Observers here say that France, backed by its force in Chad, intends to negotiate a solution to the Chadian conflict directly with Libya without U.S. or Soviet involvement.

Roland Dumas, France's special envoy sent to Libya on August 16, told the newspaper LE MATIN today that "there is no question of our launching a post-colonial operation. It is for that reason that the door remains open for a negotiated settlement even if that looks difficult."

CSO: 4000/249

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG REJECTS PROPOSAL TO DELAY MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

OW200905 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Bonn, 19 Aug (XINHUA)--Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has rejected Greece's proposal for a six-month delay in the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing-II missiles in Europe.

Officials of the Foreign Ministry said today that Genscher had written to his Greek counterpart, Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, saying a postponement would reduce rather than help the chance to achieve an agreement on Euromissiles in the U.S.-Soviet Geneva negotiations.

The Greek proposal was made in a letter sent by Foreign Minister Kharalambopoulos to other European community foreign ministers last week.

Genscher said the West German Government strictly adheres to the NATO's double decision on the deployment of Pershing-II and cruise missiles.

Genscher said it is possible to achieve a balanced result at the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks by the end of the year, when the missiles are scheduled to be deployed, "provided the Soviet Union makes it possible and gives up its request to take British and French missile systems into account."

Genscher also said the West will remain determined to continue the negotiations, even if the Geneva talks fail to achieve results this year.

CSO: 4000/249

WESTERN EUROPE

KOHL SAYS FRG STILL TO DEPLOY U.S. MISSILES

OW271325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Bonn, 26 Aug (XINHUA)--Chancellor Helmut Kohl said today that peace demonstrations and public opinion polls will not shake his determination to deploy U.S. medium-range missile in his country.

At his first news conference after a four-week vacation, Kohl said that Federal Germany will begin to deploy U.S. missiles at the end of this year if the Soviets do not make concessions in the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms talks in Geneva.

"Political decisions will not be taken on the street," he said in a reference to the peace movement's threat of demonstrations, marches and blockades of U.S. military installations, which are scheduled to start on September 1.

According to a recent public opinion poll, 75 percent of West Germans oppose the deployment of 96 cruise and 108 Pershing-II missiles in their country.

He said that both U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Yuri Andropov have written to him and assured him they think an agreement is possible.

He said that he is not pessimistic over the chances of an agreement in Geneva.

CSO: 4000/249

WESTERN EUROPE

UK GOVERNMENT SCIENTIST URGES TOXIC WEAPON BAN

OW190903 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] London, 19 Aug (XINHUA)--A leading British Government expert on chemical weapons has urged a ban on toxic weapons, especially the so-called "supertoxins," saying some of them are as catastrophic as nuclear weapons.

Doctor Thomas Inch, deputy chief scientific officer of Britain's chemical defence establishment, said in an article in the current issue of the journal CHEMISTRY IN BRITAIN that some of the toxic substances are so devastating that their effects on population can match those of nuclear weapons.

The supertoxins include some kinds of nerve poisons and nerve gases.

Doctor Inch pointed out that chemical weapons can now be used as instruments of mass destruction when the supertoxins are lethal in unimaginable tiny amounts.

In his article, Dr Inch appealed to his colleagues in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries to help find ways of banning these weapons.

The 40-nation chemical disarmament talks in Geneva are currently deadlocked because of differences between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Doctor Inch suggested some ways of abolishing the most biologically hazardous chemical agents and limiting production under special licence of those which have legitimate civil uses.

CSO: 4000/249

WESTERN EUROPE

SWEDEN, FINLAND DISCUSS AFRICA, DISARMAMENT

OW251904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Helsinki, 25 Aug (XINHUA)--King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden left here for home today after a four-day state visit to Finland.

Finnish President Mauno Koivisto spoke highly of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries at a banquet given in the king's honor shortly after his arrival on August 22. Koivisto said the common objective of the Nordic countries is to continue to maintain the stability and peace in northern Europe.

Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstroem, who accompanied the king on the visit, Tuesday held talks with his Finnish counterpart Paavo Vaeyrynen on the current international situation. They discussed the proposal put forward by Sweden to hold a joint ministerial meeting between the Nordic and southern African front-line countries.

Bodstroem told a press conference after the talks that in view of the increased bloodshed in the southern part of Africa, it is necessary for the Nordic countries to keep in contact with these front-line countries to follow the developments in the region and try to find ways and means to solve the problems there.

Vaeyrynen indicated that Finland supports this Swedish proposal and hopes that it will succeed.

The two foreign ministers also discussed the preparatory work for the proposed European disarmament conference, which will be held next January in Stockholm, Sweden, as announced in the final document of the Madrid follow-up of the European conference of peace and security. The preliminary session of the conference is scheduled to take place in Helsinki in October, this year.

CSO: 4000/249

WESTERN EUROPE

GREEK PROPOSAL ON DELAY IN MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

Missile Deployment

OW191223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1150 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Athens, 19 Aug (XINHUA)--Greece has proposed a six-month delay in planned deployment of cruise and Pershing-II missiles in Europe to give the Geneva disarmament talks a "breathing space," according to press reports here today.

The proposal was made in a letter sent by Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos to other European community foreign ministers last week.

The letter said lack of progress at the Geneva negotiations indicated little hope of an arms-control agreement before December 1983 when NATO plans to start deploying 572 cruise and Pershing-II missiles in West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.

"We firmly believe every chance should be given to the two major nuclear powers to reach agreement on an issue of such primordial importance," the letter said.

Kharalambopoulos suggested the 10 EEC foreign ministers discuss the proposal at their forthcoming ministerial council meeting to be held in Athens on September 12.

Italy Rejects Proposal

OW202016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, 20 Aug (XINHUA)--Italy today rejected a Greek proposal for a six-month delay in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing-II missiles in Western Europe.

In a letter to Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti noted that Premier Bettino Craxi last week reaffirmed Italy's commitment to the deployment of 112 cruise missiles in Comiso, Sicily.

Andreotti said in the letter that Italy appreciates Greece's concern and that the Italian Government would spare no efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement. But he said, it is up to the Soviets to make proposal to break the deadlock in Geneva.

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

BRITISH MINE COUNTERMEASURES--London, 23 August (XINHUA)--The British Defense Ministry said today that it will spend 700 million pounds sterling more in real terms will be spent this year on the navy than four years ago. In response to criticism made by Captain John Moore in the latest edition of "Jane's Fighting Ships," the ministry said there are 38 warships on order and a wide range of improved weapons and equipment are being developed. The ministry said that the navy's mine countermeasure capability is to be improved. Captain Moore said in the authoritative year book that Britain will be unable to keep more than two major ports open in the fall of a determined mining campaign by an enemy. The Royal Navy has suffered from spending cuts in recent years. [Text] [OW241003 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 24 Aug 83]

USSR MISSILE OFFER--London, 27 Aug (XINHUA)--Britain has given a cautious welcome today to Soviet leader Andropov's offer to scrap some SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles as part of a negotiated agreement with the United States on the arms limitation. A statement issued by the foreign office said the offer would be a step in the right direction if Moscow was really prepared to liquidate some SS-20 missiles targeted on Western Europe, but it added that Andropov's remarks did not seem to represent a fundamental shift in the Soviet position. "The Russians are still seeking to maintain a monopoly of the ground-launched, longer-range intermediate missiles while preventing the deployment in Europe of any comparable American weapons," it said. Western diplomats commented that the Soviet offer was still conditional on a NATO agreement not to deploy cruise and Pershing-II missiles in Western Europe and on the inclusion of British and French missiles in the Geneva talks due to resume on September 6. They predicted no breakthrough at the Euromissile talks. [Text] [OW271958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1923 GMT 27 Aug 83]

FRG TANKS TO SWITZERLAND--Geneva, 25 Aug (XINHUA)--The Swiss Federal Council yesterday decided to place a 4.5 billion-Swiss-francs (about 2.1 billion dollars) order for 420 West German-made battle tanks rather than their American rivals, the M1 Abrams. The government said that the first batch of 210 Leopard II tanks will be delivered between 1984 and 1987. Swiss defense department experts recommended the Leopard II on the grounds that it possesses greater fire-power, consumes less fuel and moves faster than the heavier American M1 Abrams. [Text] [OW261402 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT 26 Aug 83]

GENSCHER ON MISSILES--Bonn, 25 Aug (XINHUA)--West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher sent a letter to his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko yesterday, urging the Soviet Union to reconsider its request for the inclusion of French and British nuclear arms in the Soviet-U.S. Euromissile talks in Geneva. Genscher said the request was the main obstacle in the way of progress at the talks. Including the nuclear arms stockpile of France and Britain in the Geneva talks would be unfavorable to the security of Western Europe, especially of West Germany, owing to the increased Soviet arms expansion, Genscher said. He said that a breakthrough at the Geneva talks will not be possible unless the Soviet Union goes back to the position it held in 1980. When former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher visited the Soviet Union in 1980, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko made it clear that French and British nuclear arms do not belong to the sphere of medium-range nuclear weapons. [Text] [OW261359 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 26 Aug 83]

CSO: 4000/249

EASTERN EUROPE

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS POLAND

Meets Polish Foreign Minister

OW250935 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Aug (XINHUA)--Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, the first senior Cuban Government official to visit Poland for years, discussed with Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski today the economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries as well as certain international issues, according to a PAP report.

I. M. Peoli, who arrived here on August 23, briefed his Polish counterpart on the situation in Central America and the Caribbean area and the peace proposals of Cuba, Nicaragua and countries of the Contadora group. The two parties held identical views on the current international problems, the report said.

Cuba is a main economic partner of Poland in Latin America. The volume of trade between the two countries stood at 59 million dollars in 1975. It will increase to 71 million dollars this year.

Ends Visit

OW290805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Aug (XINHUA)--The foreign ministers of Poland and Cuba expressed "deep concern" over the drastic worsening of the Central American situation caused by the U.S. policy of aggression against Latin America.

This was stated in a joint communique at the end of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli's visit to Poland. The communique demanded that the U.S. stop "all its hostile actions against the people's revolutionary movement" in Latin America.

Peoli and Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski expressed support for the struggle of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peaceful reunification of their country.

They were satisfied with the all-round smooth development of the two countries' relations, and studied urgent problems for further expansion and strengthening of the two countries cooperation.

The Cuban foreign minister left here today after a 6-day visit.

EASTERN EUROPE

WARSAW MAYOR DISBANDS POLISH WRITERS UNION

OW210756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug (XINHUA)--Mayor of Warsaw decided to disband the Polish Writers' Union beginning yesterday, announced the Polish Press Agency (PAP).

After the dissolution of the 1,400-member organization, a group of writers held a meeting here today and adopted a statement which declared preparations for organizing a new writers' organization so as "to get united those writers who respect the system and law of the Polish People's Republic."

The PAP report said that the dissolution of this organization was connected with the 21st congress of the writers' union in December 1980 that followed the August industrial unrest in the same year. At the congress, the union's leading organ was assumed by "a group of people who took an extremely negative attitude towards the country's socialist system." They made use of the union "for the purpose of violating the constitution of the Polish People's Republic." They prevented the writers from "cooperating with the authorities," and "caused split among the writers." In the past year or more, the Polish authorities had many talks with the leaders of the union," but "failed to get any result."

Following the dissolution of the organizations of journalists, theatre artists and painters, the writers' union was the fourth organization dissolved by the authorities.

CSO: 4000/250

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

GDR, SPD OFFICIALS MEET--Berlin, 24 Aug (XINHUA)--Democratic German leader Erich Honecker met here today with Egon Bahr, a leading member of the Federal German Social Democratic Party [SPD]. Bahr arrived here yesterday on a private visit. They reportedly discussed the preventive measures necessary to avert a nuclear disaster. Honecker stressed that the most important thing is to halt the nuclear arms race so as not to aggravate the danger of a new world war. He pointed out that if West German territory becomes the frontline position of U.S. first strike nuclear weapons, that will pose the danger of a new war against the Soviet Union launched from West Germany. He said that in such a case the Soviet Union would take counter measures. He appealed to West German leaders to reconsider their position. Bahr reiterated West Germany's stand on the issue. He expressed his agreement with East-West security cooperation, and said it is imperative to have talks rather than an arms race. [Text] [OW250945 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 25 Aug 83]

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Prague, 28 Aug (XINHUA)--A senior Palestinian official strongly condemned over the weekend the Israeli aggressive policy and the United States for its financial and military support to Israel. Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestinian National Council who wound up a five-day visit here last Saturday, told reporters Palestinians resolutely rejected the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. The agreement, imposed on Lebanon and seriously threatening its sovereignty, was a continuation of the policy of Camp David, the chairman said. During the visit here, al-Fahum held talks with Czechoslovak officials including chairman of the Federal Assembly, Alois Indra. Al-Fahum said their views on the Palestinian question and the causes of tension in international relations were identical and his visit was successful. [Text] [OW290336 Beijing XINHUA in English 0246 GMT 29 Aug 83]

POLISH HARVESTS--Warsaw, 23 Aug (XINHUA)--Poland is expected to have bumper harvests of grain and oil-bearing crops this year. Up to now, according to the local press reports, the harvesting work was basically completed throughout the country except for some northern regions. Total grain output is expected to surpass that of last year 21.2 million tons. As a contrast to the failure in the past two years of the state grain purchasing plan, the purchasing work this year is proceeding smoothly. Up to August 22, 3.5 million tons of grain have been purchased, fulfilling the plan for this year and surpassing the real purchasing volume of last year. A good rape harvest was also reported in the country this year. So far, the authorities concerned have purchased 537,000 tons of rape seeds, more than last year's volume. In addition, potatoes and sugar beet harvests are believed to be good this year. [Text] [OW241439 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 24 Aug 83]

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

LATIN AMERICANS CRITICIZE U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE

OW211420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1336 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] Brasilia, 20 Aug (XINHUA)--The meeting of the Socialist International Committee for Latin America and Caribbean criticised the United States for its growing military pressure on Central America.

The meeting, which began in Rio de Janeiro today, was attended by representatives from 18 socialist international parties of Latin America and five Brazilian socialist parties.

Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, chairman of the Latin American and Caribbean branch of the organization, proposed a peace plan for Central America, hinging on dialogue between the United States and Cuba.

"As long as there is no peace between these two countries, there can be no peace and tranquility in the region," he said.

He urged Cuba to stop interference in the affairs of Nicaragua and pull out its military advisers.

Pena Gomez said the situation in Central America has been aggravated by the U.S. military presence, and the United States and Cuba should hold dialogue so as to cease their interference in the Caribbean region.

He strongly backed the Contadora group--Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela--for their search for a negotiated settlement in Central America.

CSO: 4000/252

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

MEXICAN, NICARAGUAN OFFICIALS ON NEGOTIATIONS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

OW291137 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Managua, 28 Aug (XINHUA)--Mexican Vice Secretary of Foreign Affairs Jorge Eduardo Navarrete said the activities of the Contadora group are a complicated process and that systematic negotiations are needed to ensure peace and stability in Central America.

In an interview with the Nicaraguan newspaper BARRICADA yesterday after attending the inauguration of the Momotombo geothermal power plant of Nicaragua, Navarrete said there is no reason for ending the negotiations or pushing them to the brink of a breakdown, since such negotiations are known to have stemmed from efforts through political, economic and social channels.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said on the same occasion that for countries embroiled in conflicts, negotiations provide them an opportunity to show concern over sustained peace. If Washington does not let countries like Honduras and El Salvador participate independently in the negotiations for peace, the Contadora group (Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama) will inevitably meet obstacles in the process of negotiations, he added.

He stressed that if the United States does not promise to refrain from using another Central American country to invade Nicaragua, it will also be difficult to hold such negotiations.

CSO: 4000/252

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NICARAGUA CRITICIZES U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES

OW291005 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Managua, 28 Aug (XINHUA)--Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said yesterday the situation in Nicaragua has become more difficult and complicated since the recent U.S. military exercises in the waters off the Nicaraguan coasts.

Speaking to the audience at the close ceremony of the heroic day in memory of Pancasan, a Nicaraguan hero, Borge pointed out that "through the position of strength, the U.S. imperialism wants to pressure us into bargaining about our revolution." The U.S. has enforced a naval blockade of Nicaraguan, which will make the situation there more critical in the coming weeks, he said.

Condemning the U.S. support for the Nicaraguan anti-revolutionists, the minister said, "the heroic Nicaraguan people have defeated and will defeat military aggressions by the U.S. and anti-Sandinista elements."

Borge disclosed that government troops have made a counter-offensive against the anti-government forces who yesterday attacked San Lucas, a town in the Madriz Province 15 km south of the Honduran border. The rebels have been driven back to their bases in Honduras. He noted that heavy fightings had taken place in recent days between government and anti-government forces, in which 16 anti-revolutionaries were killed.

CSO: 4000/252

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CHILE'S DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE OPPOSES PINOCHET

OW241830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Santiago, 23 Aug (XINHUA)--Chile's multiparty organization, the democratic alliance, yesterday called on President Augusto Pinochet to step down, while the armed forces still support him.

The alliance was formed by Republican Rightists, Social Democrats, Radicals, Christian Democrats and Socialists. It issued a political document yesterday which also urges the establishment of a transitional government with a view to restoring democracy in the country in the near future.

As a result of government's restriction of and encroachment on human rights and freedoms, the document says, production in the country has been brought to a standstill and unemployment soared to an unprecedented level.

The document continues to say that the present government is unable to resolve these serious problems which are growing in number. It calls on the armed forces and the security forces to return to the barracks and keep clear of politics.

The alliance pledged in the document to fulfill its promises, that is, to back a representative provisional government and map out a political program within 18 months which it said is aimed at the restoration of constitutional rule, full guarantee of human rights, full exercise of democracy and law and the creation of order and internal stability.

To this end, the document urges an immediate end to the state of emergency and the restoration of basic freedoms.

In another development today, the country's armed forces held a ceremony at the military academy here to mark the 10th anniversary of President Pinochet being named as the commander-in-chief of the army. In their addresses before the gathering, deputy commander-in-chief of the army General Julio Canessa, commander-in-chief of the air force General Fernando Matthei and commander-in-chief of the navy Admiral Torribio Merino, all pledged their loyalty to the president and their determination to hold to the 1980 constitution which ensures Pinochet in office till 1989.

CSO: 4000/252

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

U.S. SENATOR IN PANAMA--Panama City, 19 Aug (XINHUA)--United States Senator Alan Cranston arrived here today for a 24-hour private visit on the third leg of his tour of the Contadora countries. Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella met with Cranston to discuss Central American problems. Cranston said that the Contadora group (Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama) is the most feasible organization at present to seek a solution to the political crisis in Central America. He did not comment on Reagan administration policy or the U.S.-Honduran joint military exercises. Cranston, deputy leader of the Democratic Party who had visited Venezuela and Colombia, will proceed to Mexico tomorrow. He is accompanied on the tour by Esteban Torres, house representative of the Democratic Party and special assistant to the president on U.S.-Latin American relations. [Text] [OW200851 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 20 Aug 83]

CSO: 4000/252

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUIDANCE GIVEN FOR STUDYING SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 13 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Miao Gailong 1675 5556 7127: "The Guiding Principle Leading Our Progress--Some Understandings for Studying 'The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

Editor's Note: "The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" have developed Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought in six different ways. This is an important point that we should grasp and understand well in studying "The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Comrade Deng Xiaoping proposed the three strategic goals and strategic tasks of modernization of the economy, highly democratic politics, and highly civilized ideology and culture. This has been the first time in the history of the development of Marxism that such overall tasks for the building of socialism have been put forward. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's great historical accomplishment lies in his outstanding theoretical courage and political will, which have smashed the serious trammels of new dogmatism and worship of individuals created by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. He dared to correct the errors of Comrade Mao Zedong's late years resulting from running counter to the fine tradition of seeking truth from facts and the mass line, and he also dared to engage in sharp struggle with comrades who espoused the incorrect principles of "two whatevers."

"The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping (1975-1982)" have been published. This is a scientific work that develops Marxism-Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought. It holds major significance for guiding comrades in the whole party and people of all nationalities in the whole country in the great struggle to build a modern, highly civilized, and highly democratic socialist country.

The masses of people have earnestly hoped for a long time for the publication of the selected works of Comrade Deng Xiaoping. The reason that the Communist Party of China Central Committee Document Editorial Board decided to publish the works of Deng Xiaoping for the period 1975-1982 first was because it was

during this period that Comrade Deng Xiaoping played an especially important role in the political life of our party and country.

This set of selected works includes a total of 47 works containing approximately 260,000 words of Comrade Deng Xiaoping from this period. This includes eight works from 1975, and 38 works for the period from 1977 to 1982. The "Publication Notes" of the Communist Party of China Central Committee Document Editorial Board noted that "the 1975 remarks of Comrade Deng Xiaoping reflect his tremendous efforts in waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the 'gang of four' and in taking firm hold on reorganization of all tasks to eliminate the chaos of the 'Great Cultural Revolution' in order to promote stability and unity, and develop the national economy."

"Comrade Deng Xiaoping's remarks subsequent to 1977 reflect the impetus and guidance to the whole party that he provided in the process of bringing order out of chaos and in realizing a mighty historical transformation, the policy role he carried forward, and the surpassing contributions he made in the process of determining a correct path, programs and principles for the building of socialist modernization in accordance with the basic standpoint of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought."

In short, the "Publication Notes" was very correct in saying that "these works not only hold indelible historical significance, but also are of major significance in guiding present and future undertakings to build socialism in China."

In speaking about the party's ideological and theoretical accomplishments since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang said in a report to the 12th Party Congress, "We have resolutely smashed the serious trammels of dogmatism and individual worship that have long existed ideologically, and reestablished the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts, with the result that all fields of work have been infused with a dynamic creative force. We have revived Mao Zedong Thought's former cast, and have maintained and developed Mao Zedong Thought under new historical conditions." In a speech, he also said, "Those who have played the most important role on the Standing Committee during these past years have been Comrades Jianying, Xiaoping, Xiannian, and Chen Yun, and particularly Comrade Xiaoping. This is no secret. Even foreigners know that Comrade Xiaoping is the main policy maker in the Chinese party today."

Such being the case, in the works of Comrade Deng Xiaoping for this period, in what major ways did Comrade Deng Xiaoping support and develop Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought? In studying "The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," on what theoretical point of view, and on what programs and policies should we emphasize mastery and implementation? I believe the principal ones are as follows:

1. On the General Line and the General Tasks of the Party During the Period of Building Socialism. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, "Our country has entered a new period of building socialist modernization. While greatly increasing social productivity, we have to restructure and improve the socialist economic system

and political system, and develop a highly socialist democratic and complete socialist system. While building a highly materialist civilization, we should raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire nation, develop a lofty, abundant and varied cultural life, and build a highly socialist spiritual civilization." ("The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping", page 180)

Subsequently, following discussions by the Fifth Plenary Session, the Sixth Plenary Session, and the 12th Party Congress, the expression of the party's general task at the present historical stage was set as being: unification of people of all nationalities in the whole country, self reliance, arduous struggle, gradual modernization of industry, agriculture, national defense, and science and technology, and building China into a highly civilized, highly democratic socialist country. This means using the building of the economy as the center for individual fields of economic, political, and spiritual life, and it also means the general task of simultaneously and comprehensively building socialism. Here the three strategic goals and strategic tasks of economic modernization, highly democratic politics, and highly civilized ideology and culture have been put forward at the same time. This is the first time that such an espousal of the general task of building socialism has ever been made in the history of the development of Marxism. This general task must become a lighthouse that illuminates all our work, and all our work should be for the purpose of fulfilling this general task.

2. On Economic Construction Being the Key Task Among All Strategic Tasks.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that of the three strategic tasks, the most important one is economic construction, development of the national economy, and development of social productivity. "Numerous problems are impossible of solution without the four modernizations. Development of the national economy, increasing national income, gradually improving the people's livelihood, and corresponding consolidation and strengthening of national defense all are dependent on carrying out the four modernizations." (page 240) Consequently, dedication heart and soul to realization of the four modernizations will be a central task surpassing all others for the people of the whole country for a considerable time to come. It will be a great enterprise that determines the fate of the motherland for centuries to come." (pages 180 and 181)

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, we want to do three major things during the 1980's, namely oppose hegemony and maintain world peace; return Taiwan to the motherland for the unification of the motherland; and hasten economic construction and building of the four modernizations. "The key to these three matters is modernization. This is the most important condition for solving our international problems and our domestic problems." (page 20) On the basis of a proposal from Comrade Deng Xiaoping, the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee decided to shift the focus of the whole party's work to the track of modernizing the economy. The Third Plenary Session also decided to act in accordance with objective laws, to maintain social and political stability, to hasten development of agriculture and restructure the economic system and methods of managing it, and to expand economic and technological exchanges as a series of new programs and policies. On many occasions, Comrade Deng Xiaoping noted that in carrying out modernization we must proceed from circumstances as they exist in China and take China's own path to modernization. We will adhere to a policy of maintaining contacts with the outside world and of enlivening the economy inside the country.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out with regard to the building of the economy that national gross output value by the end of this century should make everyone fairly well off on average. He said that we should make up our minds to struggle for a long time and work arduously so that once the level of being well off has been attained, with more arduous struggle over a relatively long period of time, we will catch up economically with the world's economically advanced countries.

3. On the Democratization of the Party's and Country's Political Life and the Building of a Consummate Socialist System That Assures a High Level of Socialist Democracy. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, "During this present period, democracy should receive particular emphasis. This is because for a considerable period of time in the past, democratic centralism was not genuinely carried out. There was a departure from democracy and an emphasis on centralism, with too little democracy resulting." (page 134) It is necessary to "democratize the political life of the party and the state." (page 281) It is necessary "to guarantee that the whole people genuinely enjoy management of the country through various effective forms, and particularly that they have the right to manage grassroots local political power and various entrepreneurial endeavors, that they enjoy all rights as citizens, that the revolutionary legal system be perfected, that contradictions among the people be handled correctly, that all hostile forces and criminal activities be attacked, that the enthusiasm of the masses be aroused, that stability and unity be consolidated and developed, and that the political situation be made dynamic and lively." (page 282) This is not only for the purpose of correctly handling contradictions among the people and arousing all positive elements to hasten development of socialist modernization, but is also for the purpose of avoiding committing again errors such as those of the "Great Cultural Revolution." Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, "When power is overconcentrated in the hands of a single person or a small group of people...inevitably bureaucratism results, inevitably various mistakes are made, and inevitably the democratic life of the party and government at all levels, collective leadership, democratic centralism, individual division of labor responsibility systems, etc. are damaged. This situation is related to the influence of despotism throughout China's history, and is also related to the tradition instituted during the period of the Communist International of a high concentration of authority in individual leaders in the work of parties of individual countries." (page 289) In order to bring about a high degree of socialist democracy politically, it is necessary to improve the socialist legal system, which means it is necessary to reform the party and country's leadership system in which power is overly concentrated. In addition, we must strictly distinguish socialist democracy from bourgeois democracy, and individualistic democracy. We must link together democracy for the people and dictatorship for enemies. We must link democracy and centralism (in the final analysis, the relationship between democracy and centralism, and the relationship between rights and duties is a political and legal manifestation of the unity of individual benefits and collective benefits), link democracy and the legal system, democracy and discipline, and democracy and the party leadership.

4. On the Necessity For Building a Highly Socialist Spiritual Civilization Simultaneous With the Building of a Highly Socialist Material Civilization. In

order to do this, it is necessary both to persevere in the development of education, science, and culture in order to raise the scientific and cultural level of all nationalities. It is necessary to bring order out of chaos in education, science, culture, and problems pertaining to intellectuals. Since founding of the People's Republic, the country's education, science, and culture has developed along the correct track of socialism. Looked at in fundamental terms of political standpoint, an overwhelming majority of our scientific and technical personnel and other intellectuals keep to the stand of the working class, and have themselves become a part of the working class. They are a reliable force for our party. At the same time, in order to build a socialist spiritual civilization, it is essential to adhere to a socialist path, to adhere to the people's democratic dictatorship, to adhere to the leadership of the Communist Party of China, and to adhere to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. It is essential to use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought to overcome the influence among the people and within the party of erroneous feudal, bourgeois, and petit bourgeois ideology. It is necessary to continue to eradicate the pernicious influence of "leftist" ideology, while resolutely fighting the libertarian trend of thought of the bourgeoisie. "We must place ideological and political work in an extraordinarily important position, render a genuinely fine performance, and not relax efforts. CPC committees at all levels and leading cadres at all levels, and individual party members must do this work. It must be pertinent, painstaking and thoroughgoing, and be gladly accepted by the masses." (page 301) "In building a socialist spiritual civilization, most important is turning people of all nationalities in China into people who have ideals, respect morality, are cultured, and who observe discipline." (page 363)

5. On the Necessity to Reform and Perfect Party and National Systems in All Regards Comprehensively, in a Planned Way, and Step by Step. In a 1980 speech of major historical significance that Comrade Deng Xiaoping made titled, "Reform of the Party and Country's Leadership System," he pointed out that "unless abuses in the existing system are resolutely reformed, some of the serious problems that occurred in the past may recur. Only with planned, step-by-step and resolute reform of these abuses will it be possible for the people to have confidence in our leaders and to have confidence in the party and socialism, and only thus will our endeavors have unbounded hope." (page 293) "Our party and people have fought a bloody fight for many years to establish the socialist system. Though this system is not yet perfect and has sustained damage; nevertheless, the socialist system is much better than the capitalist system in which the weak are the prey of the strong, and others are harmed to benefit oneself. Our system will be perfected day by day, and it will adopt progressive elements from the countries of the world to become the finest system in the world. This the capitalist system positively cannot do." (page 297) He also said, "Reform and perfection of party and state systems in all aspects is an arduous and long-term task. Reform and perfection of the party and state leadership system is the key accomplishment in this task. We must fully understand this. Comrade Mao Zedong and other revolutionaries of the old generation who have passed away were unable to complete this task. This burden has fallen on our shoulders. Comrades throughout the whole party, and particularly old comrades, must devote all their energies to this. ...possibly our generation will not be able to complete this task fully;

however, at least we hold responsibility for laying a solid foundation for its completion and for charting a correct course. I believe this point can certainly be accomplished." (pages 301-302)

6. On Revival and Development of the Ideological Line of Seeking Truth From Facts, and the Work Line of the Mass Line. Among the revolutionaries of the older generation in our party, Comrade Deng Xiaoping is noted for his ability to understand dialectic materialism and his adeptness in applying dialect materialism to solution of real problems. He has always advocated use of dialectics for handling matters in the party. For example, in a speech to a meeting of provincial, municipal, and autonomous region CPC committee secretaries in January 1957, Comrade Mao Zedong said, "In short, dialectics should be used to handle matters. This is what Comrade Deng Xiaoping says. I believe that the whole party should study dialects and encourage the use of dialectics in handling matters." Use of dialectics to solve problems means adoption of an attitude of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from realities in all matters, and combining theory with practice. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's great historical achievements lay in his extraordinary theoretical courage and political will, in his smashing of the severe trammels of new dogmatism and worship of individuals created by the counterrevolutionary Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques. He dared to correct the mistakes created in Comrade Mao Zedong's declining years that contravened the fine traditions of seeking truth from facts, and the mass line, and he dared to engage in sharp struggle against comrades who advocated the erroneous principle of "two whatevers." Comrade Deng Xiaoping advanced the motto of bringing order out of chaos, and revived and further developed the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and the work line of the mass line.

First of all, he proposed a program of "emancipation of thinking, using one's brains, seeking truth from facts, and uniting as one to look ahead." The party's mighty historical transformation in the stage of socialism came about under guidance of this program. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that "among emancipation of thinking, using one's brains, seeking truth from facts, and uniting as one to look ahead, foremost was emancipation of thinking. Only by emancipating thinking is it possible to use correctly the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought to solve inherited problems and solve a series of new problems that appear, to restructure correctly production relationships and the superstructure that no longer correspond to the rapid development of productivity, and to determine a specific path, program, methods, and actions for realization of the four modernizations on the basis of China's actual circumstances." (page 131) Problems about the path and programs of China's socialist modernization have been discussed in the foregoing. What requires explanation here is so-called solution to problems inherited from the past, including the redressing of large numbers of unjust, false, and wrong cases, and correction of errors committed by the party itself, including errors Comrade Mao Zedong made in his declining years. Our party has been very successful in this regard by acting in the spirit that Comrade Deng Xiaoping proposed of "uniting as one to look ahead."

Next, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has particularly emphasized the application of the standpoint, point of view and methods of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong

Thought to "study new situations and solve new problems." Since circumstances and problems are new, we positively cannot find ready made answers in the works of Marx, Lenin, and Comrade Mao Zedong. We cannot merely act as a "clearing house," but must use our own brains, ourselves linking theory and practice, ourselves constantly summarizing experiences and constantly creating and advancing.

Next, Comrade Deng Xiaoping linked closely the seeking of truth through facts with the mass line. He pointed out that study of new circumstances and solution to new problems is not a task for the Communist Party Central Committee and central leading comrades alone, but is a task for party organizations at all levels, and for all cadres and even individual party members. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, "We have said on many occasions that even a production team should emancipate its thinking, use its brains, and solve specific problems in the production team. I believe that if a party organization in a production team, an industrial plant, a workshop, or a factory team or group is able to face the specific problems in its own unit, follow the mass line, and conduct discussions with the masses, then that party organization can make a very precious contribution to the four modernizations." (page 244)

Finally, an important contribution of Comrade Deng Xiaoping to development of the seeking of truth through facts and the work line of the mass line in his belief that it is necessary to make a part of law and the system the seeking of truth from facts and the mass line, as well as the reflecting and assuring of a seeking of truth through facts, the democratic centralism of the mass line, and collective leadership principles, i.e., it is necessary to use the system to solve problems. He said, "Problems in the leadership system and the organizational system are fundamental, affect overall interests and stability, and are long-term. Such problems in the system have a bearing on whether or not the party and the state change color, and must arouse a high degree of serious interest of the whole party." (page 293)

I personally believe that the foregoing are some important aspects wherein "the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" have developed Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and they are some major aspects about which we should emphasize understanding and mastery in our study of "The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING NEWSPAPERS EXAMINE 'REVOLUTIONARY HEROISM'

JINGJI RIBAO Article

HK240355 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 83 p 4

[Article by Zhao Gengqun [6392 2577 5028]: "The Spirit of Revolutionary Heroism Will Shine Forever--Studying Comrade Zhu De's 'Heroism of the Eighth Route Army and the New 4th Army'"]

[Text] The people's liberation cause is a great heroic cause. The People's Army led by the CPC is a heroic army. Since its birth, it has been nurtured by Marxism-Leninism. It has promoted class consciousness, and wholehearted service to the people, and has expressed a high level of heroic spirit.

The CPC Central Committee, the Military Commission under the CPC Central Committee, Mao Zedong, Zhu De and other comrades have attached great importance to publicizing revolutionary heroes, and to commending heroic feats. As early as the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan, the CPC Central Committee and the General Political Department under the Military Commission on many occasions issued instructions, requiring party and government organizations, army units, civilian bodies and schools to universally unfold activities of publicizing and encouraging heroes. On 7 July 1944, when observing the 7th anniversary of the War of Resistance Against Japan, Commander in Chief Zhu De published the important article entitled "Heroism of the Eight Route Army and the New 4th Army." In this article, he expounded in full detail the essence of revolutionary heroism, and the significance and method of unfolding the campaign for revolutionary heroism. He called on the whole body of our commanders and fighters to "make a more determined effort in universally unfolding the campaign of heroism in combat, production, and mass work; and to start emulation of heroism in combat, production, and mass work between fighters, commanders, and personnel of various descriptions, bringing about a vigorous upsurge of the great movement, and creating more heroes and more heroic feats in the army. The objective is to further improve our work, to step up our struggle, to take up the fighting task assigned to us by the situation of the current war, and to finally overcome and eliminate the Japanese invaders!" The publication of this glorious work of Comrade Zhu De enriched Mao Zedong Thought concerning the exposition of revolutionary heroism, and pushed forward the revolutionary heroism campaign of our army to a new stage.

Comrade Zhu De pointed out that in order to bring about a new heroism campaign, it is primarily necessary to distinguish between new and old heroism. All old-fashioned heroism invariably places individual fame, interests, and power above all else. If a person is seeking after fame and interests, seeking the lime-light, placing himself above everybody else, being extremely conceited, looking down upon and divorcing himself from the masses, going so far as to making a fool of the masses and turning them into his slaves, he is bound to be cast aside by the masses, and ridiculed by history. This is what we resolutely oppose. Then, what was the essence and characteristics of the new heroism of the Eighth Route Army and the New 4th Army? Comrade Zhu De indicated: "The heroism of the Eighth Route Army and the New 4th Army does not calculate individual interests; and it is not the old heroism in the service of the reactionary forces, but a new heroism, revolutionary heroism, and heroism of the masses." In other words, the essential characteristics of new heroism are: First, it is revolutionary; and second it is of the masses. These two essential characteristics find expression in the fact that the overwhelming majority of the commanders and fighters of our army are able to place the interests of the revolution above all else. They have a strong sense of responsibility and initiative for the revolutionary cause; they are able to worry before the world worries, but are only happy after the whole world is happy. With utter devotion, they fight to the end for the revolutionary cause, giving no particular thought for personal gains or losses. For the interests and needs of the revolution, they not only sacrifice some of their personal interests, but devote their lives without the least hesitation. At the same time, they look upon themselves as one of the masses, and are able to rely on, link and unite with the masses at all times, and to bring into full play the spirit of collectivism.

In order to carry forward such revolutionary heroism of the masses, during the period of the war of resistance against Japan, we mainly unfolded the campaign to create models of combat heroes, labor heroes, model workers, and model learners. During the period of the war of liberation, this was further developed to become the vigorous campaign to render meritorious service. The slogans "everybody to render meritorious service, render meritorious service in everything," and "it is most glorious to render meritorious service to the people," became a common target to strive for in the whole army, pushing ahead powerfully the advancement of the revolutionary cause. The key to the acceptance by the masses of the campaign to create models and the campaign to render meritorious service and bring into full play revolutionary heroism, lies in the fact that it correctly reflected the objective laws of the revolutionary heroism campaign of the masses, represented the common will of the broad masses, and suited the fighting actions of the masses.

Comrade Zhu De pointed out: a lot of experiences have proved that the new heroism campaign is a good and important measure to promote our work, to train and cultivate our cadres, and to educate the masses, and an important method in the political work of our army. It is of great significance for fundamentally strengthening the construction of our army.

The unfolding of the new heroism campaign is an important measure to promote our work. Revolutionary struggle is a cause for the millions of masses. It will not do to simply rely on a small number of people, even if these people are outstanding heroic models. Then, how is it possible to bring into full play the initiatives and creativity of the entire body of the masses, so as to promote the revolutionary work? An important measure is the one indicated by Comrade Zhu De, namely, it is necessary to bring into play everyone's initiative and creativity under the guidance of correct work orientation, and to unfold universal, thoroughgoing and persistent revolutionary emulation activities on a mass basis, making it genuinely a campaign on a mass basis. Leadership at various levels should go deep into the masses, make investigation and study, sum up experiences from the practice of struggle of the masses, and draw up new forms of unfolding the new heroism campaign suitable to the consciousness of the masses and acceptable to the masses. And the aim is to make everybody devote still greater efforts to the revolutionary war actively, and with pleasure.

To unfold the new heroism campaign is also an important method to unite with the masses, and to train and cultivate our cadres. Every leading comrade, every cadre engaged in political work, must go down among the masses, to discover the heroes among the masses, and train and cultivate them to be very good cadres, regarding them as the core of uniting with the masses. In practical work, leading comrades should show no discrimination against anybody, heroes or ordinary masses, without exception, even those backward elements. It is necessary to "meticulously study and understand them, to diligently train and cultivate them, give them help when they need it, and when they have some achievements, reward and encourage them to make still greater progress." The unfolding of the new heroism campaign is an item of meticulous work to be carefully worked out; and it will come to no effect with bureaucratism or a crude and careless style of work.

To unfold the new heroism campaign is also an important method of educating the masses, and carrying on political and ideological work. In unfolding the campaign, it is necessary to adopt the correct policy of taking commendation and reward as the key link, with criticism and punishment as the supplement. In this way, positive factors will be greatly brought into play and negative factors overcome; the upright atmosphere will grow and unhealthy tendencies will disappear. It can be said that the process of unfolding the new heroism campaign is a process of self-education by the masses themselves. The broad masses will be greatly educated and inspired by the role of the heroic models in taking the lead, being backbones, vanguards and models. The new heroism campaign is not only an effective form in propaganda and in arousing the masses, but also an important aspect of organizational work. Linked with various items of work, the effective unfolding of this activity in a down-to-earth manner will better overcome formalism in political work, the tendency of being divorced from practice, and empty talk of dogmatism. After the publication of this important article of Comrade Zhu De, through the activities of creating heroes and models, many troops improved their political work, and made great achievements in combat, production, and various items of work.

It is of vital importance to bring into full play the vanguard and model role of the communist in the new heroism campaign. As indicated by Comrade Zhu De, revolutionary heroism is a new-born thing under the leadership of the CPC. It is the possession of the noble quality and great breadth of spirit of communism that makes it possible to acquire a thorough revolutionary viewpoint and a mass viewpoint, and to unfold the revolutionary heroism campaign. The party spirit of the communist should precisely find expression in the spirit of revolutionary heroism, and the vanguard and model role in combat production, study and work. According to incomplete statistics, during the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan, 45 percent of the total casualties of our army in Shandong were communists. Over 80 percent of the labor heroes staying behind for garrison in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area were communists. Numerous facts have demonstrated that the staunch leadership of the party and the model role of the communists are the key to the unfolding of the revolutionary heroism campaign.

Over the past 40 years, due to the leadership of the CPC and to powerful political work, the revolutionary heroism campaign of our army has been growing with each passing day; it has been long-lasting, and has become a fine tradition of our party and our army. Not only did thousands of heroic models and advanced collectives emerge in our army during the period of the democratic revolution, but a large number of combat heroes emerged in succession during the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, the counterattack in self-defense on the Sino-Indian Border, the defense of Zhenbao Island, and the counterattack in self-defense against Vietnam; and there have emerged numerous heroic models, and shock workers of the New Long March, 8 March Red-Banner Pacesetters, and so on, in various fields of socialist construction. All this has demonstrated the tremendous power of revolutionary heroism. In his "Government Work Report" at the First Session of the Sixth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang commended 10 advanced models including Luan Fu, Zhang Hua, Jiang Zhuying, Luo Jianfu, Lei Yushun, An Ke, Zhu Boru, Li Junjia, and Zhang Haidi. They are the fruits of revolutionary heroism in the new historical stage.

Today, when we are studying the important article "The Spirit of Revolutionary heroism Will Shine Forever," it is necessary to inherit and carry forward the fine tradition of revolutionary heroism still further, study the historical experiences in unfolding the new heroism campaign, and learn from those heroic models who have made outstanding contributions to the revolution and the people. It is necessary for us to learn from them the noble ideas of being loyal to the cause of the people, and serving the people heart and soul, their consistent faith in the leadership of the party, and their firm belief that the revolutionary cause will certainly be victorious. It is necessary to learn from them the self-sacrificing spirit of fearing no hardships whatever the circumstances, and advancing bravely wave upon wave in arduous struggle; and to learn from them the fine style of closely connecting and uniting with the masses, and always linking themselves with the people. Let the spirit of revolutionary heroism be displayed in the various fields of agriculture, industry, communications and transportation, commerce, culture, education, science and technology! The spirit of revolutionary heroism will shine forever!

GUANGMING RIBAO Article

HK250430 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Xiao Hua [5135 5478]: "May Revolutionary Heroism Shine Forever-- Some Understanding Gained by Studying 'Selected Works of Zhu De'"]

[Text] On opening up the just published "Selected Works of Zhu De," my eyes caught sight of such striking titles as "Heroism of the Eighth Route Army and the New 4th Army," and became lost in thought. How familiar these articles are! Some of them had been published by the JIEFANG RIBAO in Yanan, and some were study materials mimeographed or hand copied at that time by the commanders and fighters of the Eighth Route Army and the New 4th Army, and by the party's underground workers. Today, on reading over again one by one the heroic pageantries of the War of Resistance introduced in the book, one could not help recalling the arduous period of the war years; on reading over again the layer upon layer of profound revolutionary principles in the book, I acquire a deeper understanding that revolutionary heroism was the powerful spiritual force which enabled our army to triumph over the enemies as well as all difficulties. During the war years, by giving play to this glorious tradition, we had with indomitable heroic mettle defeated both the enemies at home and abroad, and won the victory of the revolutionary war in China. Continuing to give play to the spirit of revolutionary heroism in the four modernizations will be of extremely important significance to us in triumphing over all dangers and difficulties encountered in the four modernizations, and in winning victories in future wars against aggression.

Revolutionary Heroism Is the Magic Weapon of Our Army for Vanquishing the Enemy

Revolutionary heroism is the embodiment of the completely revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, the magic weapon of our army for vanquishing the enemy. As an outstanding proletarian revolutionary of the party, a militarist, and one of the founders of our army, Comrade Zhu De for a long time fought side by side with Comrade Mao Zedong in directing operations, rendered immortal meritorious services for founding and developing the People's Army and overthrowing the three big mountains, and also made enormous contributions for fostering the revolutionary heroism of our army.

War is not only a contrast of materials, but also a contrast of popular support. On the battlefield, both parties in the operation will invariably strive to place the other side in the most difficult, complicated, passive, and unfavorable position. The characteristics of war require the units to cultivate the style of enduring great hardship and toil, heroic tenacity, and continuous fighting, and no matter how arduous and difficult the situation, to press forward with indomitable will and overwhelm the enemy. As long as a single man remains, this man must continue to give battle. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, we had great difficulties in supplying provisions, funds, and

ammunition to the base areas. Some 64 percent of the enemy troops in China and more than 90 percent of the puppet army were pressing against our positions behind the enemy lines. The enemy frequently carried out ruthless "mopping-up," "nibbling," "attacking in concert with converging columns," "surrounding with iron walls," and "picking out and suppressing" operations against our base areas, and conditions were quite difficult. Based on Commander in Chief Zhu's instruction, we actively developed a movement of performing meritorious service and creating models which aroused the zeal of everybody in the war of resistance. The cadres, fighters, and militiamen tenaciously battled, bravely killed enemies, and created numerous world-shaking achievements. The Daigu Company mentioned by Comrade Zhu De in his "Selected Works" was a vivid example. This company with only 93 men, faced repeated attacks from more than 2,000 enemy troops supported by planes and cannons, and with the courageous style of tenacious struggle, held on for 18 days. The enemy lost more than 300 men, and still could not break through our line in the end.

War is politics with bloodshed. In the life-and-death struggle between the enemy and our side, each and every commander and fighter must have the spirit of facing death fearlessly, stepping into the breach of those who fall and making sacrifice, and uphold the lofty revolutionary integrity of if we are to survive the enemy must be vanquished. [sentence as printed] During the War of Resistance Against Japan, numerous collectives and individuals of this sort emerged in the movement to develop revolutionary heroism in our anti-Japanese base areas in Shandong. For the sake of covering the safe evacuation of administrative organs in the antimopping up operations, two companies of the 3d Training Brigade of the 115th Division fought all day long against an enemy force 10 times their size, destroyed nearly 1,000 of them, and all died for their country. When 5,000 of the invading enemy troops encircled Maanshan east of Boshan, a platoon of our army held off the enemy for 2 days. When their ammunition was exhausted, they fought with bayonets, and when the bayonets were broken, they fought with rocks. As the enemy swarmed forward, the fighters shouted "death rather than capture," and leaped from the cliff with their rifle. What kind of heroic spirit is this!

Comrade Zhu De not only took great pains to foster the revolutionary heroism of our army, but he also practiced what he advocated and set an example for others. He was also the model of our army, and a world renowned national hero. While serving in the Red Army, I had followed Comrade Zhu De in battle on numerous occasions, and even now, his proletarian fighting will of selfless heroism is still vivid in my mind. I remember that when our army was crossing the Chishuihe River, in order to cover the crossing of the units, a regiment of our army was ordered to stop a "model division" of Liu Xiang. At that time, I was the director of the Organization Department of the 1st Red Army Group, and I also followed this regiment into battle. The enemy consisted mostly of desperadoes, and moreover, they were familiar with the terrain. They were waiting at their ease for us to exhaust ourselves, and our situation was extremely unfavorable. When the enemy, shouting loudly, attacked us from the hilly ground, Commander in Chief Zhu suddenly rushed to the battleground to take personal command. The bullets fired by the enemy rained on the battleground, and cannon shells exploded all around us. We were worried for the

safety of Commander in Chief Zhu and guarded him closely. We advised him several times to go to the rear, but he always firmly refused. Finally, two of the battalions received order to withdraw, leaving only one battalion behind to hold the line. I felt that we had basically fulfilled our mission and again requested: "Commander in Chief, you are older than us, and you should leave first! You can rest assured that we will hold the line." Commander in Chief Zhu wiped the sweat from his face and said: "No, I leave with the rest of you!" Thus, he fought alongside with us until nightfall before withdrawing from battle, and we quickly crossed the Chishuihe River.

During the Long March, Commander in Chief Zhu followed the 4th Front Army three times across the grassland, and waged a resolute struggle against Zhang Guotao's schemes to split the army. One night, Zhang Guotao suddenly took action and placed the commander in chief and Comrade Liu Bocheng under guard, and wanted them to openly denounce Chairman Mao. The commander in chief firmly replied: "Zhu and Mao cannot be divided. You may cut me into two, but you cannot sever my relationship with Comrade Mao Zedong." Zhang Guotao was shamed into anger, and he secretly sent a man to shoot the commander in chief's horse, and left him and only a squad of cavalry camped in the vast and cold grassland without food for several days. However, the commander in chief remained steadfast to his political integrity, did not disgrace himself, and foiled Zhang Guotao's schemes.

Revolutionary Heroism Is a Spiritual Wealth Peculiar to Our Army

All the armies in the world put stress on courage and demand their officers and enlisted men to fear no sacrifice and to fight bravely and tenaciously in battle. However, why is it that only our People's Army can give rise to revolutionary heroism? Comrade Zhu De in "Heroism of the Eighth Route Army and the New 4th Army" incisively answered this question from the plane of the proletarian principle of army building.

Revolutionary heroism, which has become our glorious tradition, is determined by the purpose of our army. Comrade Zhu De pointed out: "The Eighth Route Army and the New 4th Army are patriotic armies led by the CPC," and the broad masses of commanders and fighters "through practical education understand that the common people are the parents of the army, and understand the correct relations between the army and the government," and "they cherish the people and the government as though they were their own eyes." The whole purpose of our army is to serve the people wholeheartedly. The broad masses of cadres and fighters come from the people, and serve the people, and fighting for the masses means fighting for the interests of their own class, and for their own interests. This kind of flesh and blood relationship with the people is inseparable as fish and water, and constitutes the spiritual force which motivated all commanders and fighters to willingly defy death for the people's war. As the commander in chief of our army, Comrade Zhu De attached great importance to educating the units to clearly understand the purpose of our army. When I was in the Red Army, I personally heard Commander in Chief Zhu say: "Our Red Army is a contingent for making revolution, a contingent for conquering the country for the poor people, and we cannot be satisfied with the present. We must

capture scores of prefectures and counties, scores of provinces and cities, and score a national victory! Young people must have this aspiration, serve as the hard core force in this contingent, fight at the van, and be a credit to the poor people who have suffered hardships and calamities. I hope that you will fight bravely, be good at bearing hardships and enduring hard work, and be a model in fighting the enemy and performing meritorious services." This plain and simple principle has become the spark which ignited the class consciousness of the cadres and fighters, and inspired many of the poor children who just escaped from the lashes of the landlords to become brave warriors in fighting the enemy as soon as they joined the army. In contrast, all reactionary armies are the tools of the ruling class, and their purpose of fighting is completely contrary to the interests of the people. Therefore, they can only resort to such methods as deception, money, and religious superstition to stimulate courage. For example, they relied on "operations supervision teams" and the method of "mutual surveillance" to compel the units to charge. Some relied on offering official posts or making lavish promises to entice the men to risk their lives. Some used spiritual poison, and prayed to their god for protection. The most brilliant methods thought up by the militarists of the exploiting class are nothing but "fighting with one's back to the river" and "making a last-ditch stand," so that the units have no alternative but to fight desperately at all avenues of escape have been closed.

Another reason why our army can give rise to revolutionary heroism is because our army is a proletarian army led by the party. Comrade Zhu De said: "Only in our Eighth Route Army and the New 4th Army led by the Communist Party, in which the party members played an exemplary role, can we develop the new movement of heroism, so that the units will become stronger and more consolidated, and develop into an invincible People's Army." This exposition has profoundly expounded the inevitable law that the People's Army led by the party will certainly be able to give rise to revolutionary heroism. Our party has a long-term goal of struggle, and our army is an armed collective dedicated to the struggle for this lofty ideal. Therefore, the firm political belief in communism has also become the aspiration as well as ambition of the broad masses of commanders and fighters. In the past scores of years, for the sake of achieving this long-term communist goal, many of our martyrs have pressed forward with indomitable will, overcome countless difficulties, and unhesitatingly sacrificed their all to die for our cause, and developed the most heroic and lofty spirit of sacrifice and dedication in the history of mankind. Another reason the leadership of the party can become the guarantee giving rise to revolutionary heroism for our army is because our party is composed of proletarian advanced elements, and party members are the most steadfast, active, and courageous in revolutionary struggles. The exemplary role of the broad masses of party members, like seeds and yeast, has influenced and spurred on the surrounding masses. Wherever work is most difficult and dangerous, there will be party members. Wherever the party members charge, the masses will follow. In the early period of the War of Resistance Against Japan, 45 percent of the total casualties of our army in Shandong were party members. Among the labor models who emerged in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area at that time, some 80 percent were party members.

The strong hardcore contingent of party members, like sinews of steel and bones of iron, closely agglutinated the masses surrounding them, and enabled the fighting will of our army to become firm and tenacious, resolute and steadfast, unyielding and indomitable.

Our army has a high degree of revolutionary heroism because it has correct theory as guidance, and the advanced consciousness of the working class. We have always attached great importance to instilling the units with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, so that the cadres and fighters will consciously transform and arm themselves with Marxist world outlook and methodology. Therefore, they understand the process and characteristics of the proletarian revolution as well as the objective law governing revolutionary development. When the struggle encountered setbacks and the revolution was at a low ebb, they did not lose heart or become dejected, but kept on struggling persistently and dauntlessly in spite of all reverses, and used stubborn willpower to strive for victory. When the revolution achieved success at a certain stage, they were also always able to avoid being bogged down, and to continue fighting and keep on pushing the revolution to a new stage.

Our Heroism Is Revolutionary Collectivism

Comrade Zhu De pointed out: "The revolution is a mass undertaking, and an undertaking of the masses themselves. Therefore, revolutionary heroism is inevitably mass heroism." This scientific exposition has brought to light the mass foundation of the development of revolutionary heroism in our army.

Historical materialism holds that the masses are the makers of history, the main force of social changes. Each process promoting social development is an extremely arduous undertaking that can only be completed through the joint efforts of millions of people. The proletarian revolution is the greatest and most magnificent undertaking in human history, and it is even more necessary to have millions of people all of one mind, and it may even take the efforts of several generations or scores of generations before it can be accomplished. Therefore, in the revolutionary heroism movement, we must place very strong emphasis on believing in the masses and relying on the heroism of the masses. In the several thousand years of human history, because of the influence of historical materialism, individual heroism has had extensive soil to grow. In Europe, there was the cavalier spirit of Don Quixote. In China, the spirit of chivalrous heroes was in vogue for a long time and left a deep influence in the ideological sphere. When we initiated the revolutionary heroism movement during the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan, many comrades still either consciously or unconsciously approached this matter with the old traditional concept of individual heroism. Some of the people erroneously thought that heroism referred to such products of individualism as seeking the limelight, scrambling for fame and gain, and giving prominence to the individual. Some erroneously regarded separating oneself from the masses and singlehandedly making one's way in the world as heroism. Comrade Zhu De in "Heroism of the Eighth Route Army and the New 4th Army" utilized the basic viewpoint of Marxism to carry out a thoroughgoing dissection of the

two arbitrarily different kinds of heroism, and profoundly pointed out that the old type of individual heroism was "one man on the top, giving prominence to the individual, despising and separating from the masses, and even hoodwinking and enslaving the masses." Revolutionary heroism is "believing that mass strength and collective strength are the mighty force for transforming the world and making history." This scientific exposition has basically drawn a clear line of distinction revolutionary heroism and individual heroism.

This strong mass viewpoint manifested in the guidance of the revolutionary heroism movement, is based on the standpoint of mobilizing everybody to strive and become a hero, and not just creating a few image-type heroes for the people to worship. Just as Comrade Zhu De said: "If the masses are not mobilized, and work still only remains on a handful of people, even though a few outstanding figures can be procured, their role and significance will be negligible." We must focus our attention on mobilizing the masses, so that everybody will strive to create deeds of heroism, and the infinite wisdom and great creativity stored in the masses will be brought into fullest play. We have had numerous heroic and stirring deeds, feats of mass heroism, and daring heroism created on this basis. There is no hero in the world who can make thousands of the enemy "blind," "deaf," and "paralytic" in a single night. However, a small detachment of ours behind the enemy lines, relying on the efforts of the masses, was able to create this kind of miracle. In a single night, they were able to dig up scores of kilometers of railway tracks, cut and carry away scores of kilometers of telephone line, and eliminate traitors concealed in scores of points. Our armed working team and a small militia detachment behind the enemy lines, relying on mass strength, were able to set up minefields on the main road, in front of the enemy's camp, and in the parade ground. The sound of gunfire and explosions everywhere in the barracks and warehouses struck terror into the hearts of the enemy, and made it difficult for them to move a single inch. This kind of collective heroism centralized the wisdom of the masses to the fullest extent, developed such flexible strategy and tactics as guerrilla warfare, sabotage [word indistinct], sparrow warfare, and land mine warfare, and wrote a glorious chapter in the annals of the people's war.

This strong mass viewpoint manifested in the process of the broad masses of commanders and fighters striving to create heroic models, was based on closely cooperating with the masses, and relying on collective strength to create heroic deeds. The guerrilla unit of the Shandong anti-Japanese base area, operating along the railway in the southern part of Shandong, was a famous example. Their frequent activities along the railway line resulted in the collision and derailling of enemy troop trains. When the enemy rushed to the scene of the accident to carry out search and arrest, the carriages had all been burned to ashes, and under the cover of the masses, the guerrilla heroes had vanished without a trace. The masses would promptly report when the enemy dispatched a train, or what kind of material was carried. During their activities, the masses would help to stand guard, post sentries, and seal off all news. Their mythical exploits could in no way be created by any individual hero separated from the masses.

This strong mass viewpoint manifested after the creation of heroic deeds was based on the ability to properly display the relations between the individual and the masses, and to attribute the achievement acquired by the individual to the common efforts of the masses and regard it as a component part of the great mass achievement. In the face of achievement, they must neither despise those who lagged behind nor envy those in front, but must help and learn from each other and try to overtake each other in friendly emulation. Comrade Zhu De was a glorious example for us in this respect. However, he modestly said: "As a matter of fact, I am only one of the representatives of the undertakings and achievements of the broad masses. We must always bear this in mind; if there are merits, they belong to the party and the people." What a magnificent breadth of mind this is!

At present, our army building has entered a new historical period. In future wars against aggression, our army will come across many new subjects. This will set newer and higher demands on us to give play to revolutionary heroism. The war of the future will be a three-dimension war, a war of highly modernized military equipment, and a highly mechanized war. This requires the units to have a stronger style of heroic tenacity as well as a richer spirit of self-sacrifice. Only by continuing to give play to the spirit of revolutionary heroism can we educate the units to adapt themselves to the characteristics of a war of the future, and to win victory in the future war against aggression. We are now engaged in the four modernizations, and this is a deepgoing revolution. In the advance toward modernization, there are still numerous "snow-capped mountains" waiting for us to scale, and numerous "natural barriers" for us to overcome. They not only require the spirit of firm belief, stubborn will, unremitting effort, and quietly putting one's shoulder to the wheel, but also the spirit of boldly exploring, selfless devotion to public service, courageous dedication, and scientific conscientiousness. Only by energetically giving play to the fine tradition of revolutionary heroism can we write a new chapter on revolutionary heroism in the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/1117

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ALL-CHINA STUDENTS FEDERATION CONGRESS CONCLUDES

Constitution Adopted

OW270035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0851 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, 24 Aug (XINHUA)--Constitution of the All-China Students Federation (adopted by the 20th Congress of the All-China Students Federation on 21 August 1983)

Chapter I: General Principles

Article 1: The All-China Students Federation is a united organization of the student unions of all of China's institutes of higher learning and middle schools, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

Article 2: The federation's basic tasks are:

- (1) To implement the party's educational policy and promote all-round moral, intellectual and physical development of fellow students;
- (2) To conduct propaganda and education in patriotism and communism to help fellow students to progress and mature;
- (3) To act as the bridge between the party and the government on the one hand and fellow students on the other, and safeguard fellow students' legitimate rights and interests, while safeguarding the interests of the state and people;
- (4) To launch healthy and beneficial extracurricula activities in varied and colorful forms, and strive to serve fellow students;
- (5) To increase unity among fellow students of different nationalities and the contact with students of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and make efforts to promote the unity of the Chinese nation and the reunification of the great motherland; and
- (6) To develop friendship and cooperation with students and student organizations of all countries and support the just struggle of the people and students of all countries.

Article 3: The federation is a group member of the All-China Youth Federation.

Chapter II: Membership

Article 4: The federation practices a system of group membership. The student union of any institute of higher learning or middle school which endorses the federation's constitution may become a member of the federation.

Article 5: Members' Rights and Obligations:

- (1) Members have the right to hold discussion, offer suggestions and make criticisms regarding the federation's work;
- (2) Members have the right to vote and stand for election;
- (3) Members have the obligation to follow the federation's constitution and carry out its resolutions.

Chapter III: Organization, Functions and Powers

Article 6: The federation's organizational principle is democratic centralism.

Article 7: The federation's highest organ of power is the Congress of the All-China Students Federation. The congress is to be convened once every 5 years. It may be brought forward or postponed under special circumstances.

The functions and powers of the Congress of the All-China Students Federation are:

- (1) To examine and adopt the work report of the Committee of the All-China Students' Federation;
- (2) To discuss and decide on the principle and mission of the federation's work;
- (3) To revise the federation's constitution; and
- (4) To elect the Committee of the All-China Students Federation.

Article 8: The Committee of the All-China Students Federation is composed of group members elected to the committee. The committee will hold at least three plenary meetings during its term. When the committee is in session, each committee-member group is represented by one person.

The functions and powers of the Committee of the All-China Students Federation are:

- (1) To elect the chairman unit and vice-chairman units;
- (2) To decide on appointments of the secretary general and deputy secretaries general on the basis of the recommendation by the Presidium of the All-China Students Federation,

- (3) To convene the Congress of the All-China Students Federation;
- (4) To implement the resolutions of the Congress of the All-China Students Federation and decide on major matters of the federation when the congress is not in session; and
- (5) To examine and approve the tasks of the Presidium and the Secretariat.

Article 9: The member units' elected chairman and vice chairmen will each send out a representative to respectively become the chairman and vice chairmen of the Presidium. The chairman's and vice-chairmen's units have the right to replace their respective representatives when they deem it necessary. The Presidium meeting will be held at least once every year, in accordance with the chairman's wishes.

The functions and powers of the Presidium are:

- (1) To call the plenary meeting of the Committee of the All-China Students Federation;
- (2) To recommend the choices of secretary general and deputy secretaries general of the Committee of the All-China Students Federation; and
- (3) To implement the resolutions of the Committee of the All-China Students Federation when the committee is not in session inspect and supervise the work of the secretariat.

Article 10: The secretariat, to be formed by the secretary general and deputy secretaries general, tends to the students' federation's day-to-day work and represents the All-China Students Federation in external matters.

Chapter IV: Campus Student Unions and Local Students' Federations

Article 11: Student unions of institutes of higher learning and middle schools are mass organizations formed by the students themselves. All active Chinese students may become members of the student union regardless of nationality, sex or religious faith.

Article 12: The mission of the student unions of institutes of higher learning and middle schools is: Under the leadership of the school party organizations and under the guidance and with the assistance of CYL organizations, to implement the party's educational policy; actively sponsor varied activities in the learning, scientific-technological, culture and sporting fields, as well as activities for the public good; guide fellow students to "achieve the three-good standard," improve their political consciousness, moral standard and attitude to labor, and do their class work well; promote fellow students' physical and mental health, safeguard fellow students' legitimate rights and interests, and reflect their

proposals, opinions and demands; promote unity among the the students and between students on the one hand, and teachers, staff members and workers of the school on the other; and assist the school in maintaining good order in teaching and creating good study and living conditions.

Article 13: The meeting of representatives of a school's students, or the meeting of all a school's students, should be held once every 1 to 2 years to review and decide on the student union's tasks and to elect the student union committee. The student union committee will elect a chairman and several vice chairmen to tend to the day-to-day work. The student union may set up several functional departments to take charge of specific work and appoint a secretary general to assist in the student union's work.

Article 14: The student unions of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions will hold their respective congresses every 3 to 5 years.

The formation and organization of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional students' federation committees, presidiums and secretariats, as well as their functions and powers, may be referred to the related provisions of the All-China Students Federation.

Article 15: The establishment of students' federation organizations below the level of the province, municipality and autonomous region is to be decided on by provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, according to their respective specific conditions.

Closing Speech

OW250553 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0848 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing, 24 Aug (XINHUA)--The 20th congress of the All-China Students Federation, which ended today, called on the 50 million college and middle school students throughout the country to recognize their historical responsibility to rejuvenate China, adhere to the correct road from patriotism to communism, stick to the orientation of all-round development morally, intellectually and physically, study diligently, create a new atmosphere, strive to become useful people and struggle for the prosperity of the great motherland.

The congress adopted a resolution on the work report by the 19th Committee of the All-China Students Federation and a communique of the 20th Congress of the Federation.

Liu Nengyuan, chairman of the All-China Students Federation, delivered the closing speech. He expressed the hope that, after the delegates have returned to schools in various parts of the country, they would bring into play the dominant position of the federation and the student unions, rally all young students around them and develop their work in a lively and vigorous way, revolving around the party's central task, adhering to the socialist orientation and, in accordance with the students' special characteristics, help young students grow quickly into qualified workers for the four modernizations.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BO YIBO URGES UNIVERSITY SUPPORT

HK251218 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by Bo Yibo [5631 0001 3134], based on a speech delivered at the inaugural meeting of JINGJI GUANLI correspondence university on 19 July 1983: "Train a Large Number of Red and Expert Cadres--Congratulations on the Inauguration of JINGJI GUANLI Correspondence University"]

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress put forth a great call for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. The key to realizing this historical task lies in the training of talented people, that is, the training of a large number of talented people who are able to create a new situation. These people must have a comparatively higher ideological and political level and systematic professional knowledge. They are more capable in business management. The training of a large number of Red and expert cadres is a reliable guarantee for the realization of the four modernizations. For this reason, the CPC Central Committee has taken the exploitation of intellectual resources and the training of a large number of people with professional skills as one of the focal points of our work to strive for quadrupling the total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. The other focal point of work is to actively carry out capital construction with the development of energy and communications production as the central task and to speed up the technical reform in the existing enterprises.

Forcefully strengthening the education and training of cadres, especially economic management cadres, is an important task in the exploitation of intellectual resources. At present, there are millions of cadres who are engaged in economic management work. Quite a few of them are really very good or comparatively good. However, generally speaking, very few of them have received systematic education in scientific management, or have become professionally qualified through self-study and practice. Compared with the urgent needs of the construction of socialist modernization in our country and the advanced management level of other countries, we still have a long way to go. This is an important reason for our low-quality economic and enterprise management. We must pay much attention to this reality.

In order to improve the situation, it is necessary to rely on the development of our educational cause and on having the professional personnel receive regular training in universities and colleges. The state has placed high hopes

on this. However, we must also realize that in the next 10 years or more, the main force on the economic front will still be the cadres who are at their posts at present. As was just mentioned, the management level of these cadres, including those who have received university or professional school education, has yet to be raised. However, through what channels can their professional ability be improved? To train them at regular institutes and schools is certainly a good channel, and we must endeavor to create conditions to enable more cadres to have an opportunity to study at these schools. However, in a short time to come, most cadres who are [at] their posts still cannot have such an opportunity. Therefore, we must try to find more ways and encourage and adopt various forms of running schools. At the same time, we must ensure the quality of education and conscientiously guide the broad masses of cadres who are working at their posts to take refresher courses on the basis of self-study.

The existing workers' sparetime universities, television universities, and correspondence universities are all good forms of advanced studies. This has been proved by our practice over the past years. The correspondence university run by a journal is still a new concept. As far as I know, this form of university was first established by SHANXI QINGNIAN [SHANXI YOUTH] more than 2 years ago. At that time, I wrote four Chinese characters--"journal-run correspondence university"--for it, but I was still not sure how long this new school could last and whether the comrades of SHANXI QINGNIAN could run the university well. Nevertheless, I wrote the four Chinese characters to express my appreciation for it. When they came to see me during the 11th CYL National Congress, I asked them about the university and offered some suggestions. I hoped that they would pay attention to summing up their experiences, listen with an open mind to people's criticisms, and constantly improve their work and educational quality with a high sense of responsibility. I also hoped that they would attach importance to practical results and gain the confidence of the youth and society.

Despite some problems in the Shanxi journal-run correspondence university, the practice in the past 2 years or so shows that this, after all, is a new form of running schools. Last year, in particular, when Comrade Chen Yun furnished the following inscriptions for the university--"there is a bright future for the journal-run correspondence university"--they were greatly encouraged and thus achieved great progress in their work. Comrade Chen Yun's inscriptions also pointed out an orientation and set a demand for the establishment of the JINGJI GUANLI correspondence university.

Some comrades are worrying about the teaching quality of the journal-run correspondence university, for it has many students and the guiding force seems to be weak. I think these worries are not uncalled-for. I also doubted before that the journal-run joint university was run in haste. Comrade Ma Hong said that the university was established with great effort after about 1 year of preparations. That is good, for whenever we want to do something, we must make sufficient preparations. This is a matter-of-fact attitude. This made me recall something which happened in the mid-1920's. At that time, a discussion was carried out in some inner-party progressive journals on the problem of a

"matter-of-fact" attitude. In his "On the Basis of Leninism," Stalin said that the Leninist work style is a combination of Russian revolutionary courage and American matter-of-fact spirit. As to what was the "matter-of-fact" spirit, a leader of our party gave an example. He said that in running a newspaper or magazine, if we talked over the matter and wrote several articles on the first day, and had them published on the second, this was not a matter-of-fact attitude. If this paper or magazine was run by the Americans, they would first raise funds, advertise for editors and correspondents, and consider such problems as printing and distribution. They would never begin publishing a newspaper or magazine before the basic preparations were made. Of course, I do not mean that we must make everything ready before doing something, but essential preparations are entirely necessary. Running a journal correspondence university is an undertaking needed by the people. Without the matter-of-fact attitude and a high sense of responsibility, the university cannot be run well. It all depends on human efforts. If we run the university in a serious manner and continue to do it in this way for a long time, the journal correspondence university will surely be run well. Its future will be bright. On the contrary, if we do not take it seriously and do not make great efforts, the result will turn out contrary to our expectations. In no case will its future be naturally bright merely because it is called a journal-run correspondence university.

JINGJI GUANLI joint correspondence university prepares to enroll a number of registered students and give guidance to them at flexible times on the basis of self-study. This is especially suitable for the leading cadres in some enterprises and management departments. Since they usually have more work to do, if the time is fixed, they will find it difficult to go on studying. Therefore, flexibility is quite necessary for them. Of course, we must also avoid letting things drift along.

At present, the enterprises are practicing combination, and you have also adopted the method of combination in running the university. This is a new creation, which is more progressive than the journal-run correspondence university in Shanxi. The forces will be greater when they are united. With the active participation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and many research institutes, colleges and universities, JINGJI GUANLI organs, and large companies, and many experts and scholars, as well as cadres who have practical experiences, can be organized to compile high-quality materials for self-study. At the same time, some branch schools and guidance centers can be established in various parts of the country. In addition, a comparatively regularized administrative method can be adopted. All this is undoubtedly conducive to ensuring the quality of education. Whether the quality of education can be guaranteed is a decisive factor for the success of the new journal-run correspondence university. In order to improve the quality of education, I think it is necessary to form a professional contingent with a number of permanent or relatively permanent professional staff to undertake practical educational tasks, compile teaching materials, and carry out educational and administrative management. Otherwise, if the university is run as a "secondary occupation" by some temporary part-time staff, and the time for them to engage in educational work is not guaranteed, I am afraid the school cannot be run well. This is not a permanent solution. This problem merits our attention. But it is not difficult to solve the problem, because we have the firm backing

of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and enjoy the support of the educational departments and social science academies in various parts of our country. There are some experienced educational workers who have retired or have left their posts for convalescence and who are still in good health and are willing to do something in their later years, and if we ask them for help in running the school, since they are not permanent staff and are not paid (of course, they must be given appropriate remunerations), it is really a very good thing. Undoubtedly, in education and administrative management, we still need some comrades who are in the prime of life and have lofty ideals in educational work.

Most students in the journal-run joint correspondence university have already acquired some practical experiences in their work. They have a higher level of consciousness when they engage in advanced studies at their work posts (because they realize that if they do not study hard and improve their management ability, they will possibly be incompetent at their posts). This is a characteristic of the students. In light of this characteristic, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of combining study with practice and studying for the purpose of application so that the students' knowledge can be broadened day by day and their roles can be brought into play in practical work before they graduate. This is a strong point of the correspondence school, which is different from the regular schools, and must be developed.

The journal correspondence school is a new concept. Although I support the new concept, I am not quite familiar with it. Then why do I support it?" In addition to the above-mentioned reasons, there are also inspirations from my recollections of history. As far as I can remember, on the eve and during the great revolution started in 1925, many young people were trying hard to seek truth. They were thirsty for revolutionary theories and methods. Thus, as the times required, many revolutionary journals emerged like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. A large number of revolutionaries absorbed from these journals the rich nourishment of political theories and revolutionary methods applicable in China. They combined these theories and methods with revolutionary practice and became mature very soon. In the course of our growth after we threw ourselves into the revolution, we obtained effective help and guidance from many progressive journals, such as the NEW YOUTH, the GUIDE, and the Chinese YOUTH. They were our good teachers and helpful friends. We also often read the teaching materials written for Shanghai University by Qu, Qiubai, Cai Hesen, and other comrades, from which we learned many revolutionary truths. In this sense, I was a student of the revolutionary journal correspondence university, for I also benefited from revolutionary journals. At that time, there were thousands upon thousands of revolutionary young people who benefited from these journals. For this reason, I have special affection for the journal correspondence university. Of course, the times are different now. But I think that if we run the school in an earnest manner, the journal correspondence university in today's socialist China, just like the progressive journals during the revolutionary period, will certainly play a similar, or even greater, role in the period of construction. They will help more cadres acquire and enhance the ability to engage in construction.

It is not a long time since the journal correspondence university was established. Everything has yet to be practiced. Like many promising new things, at its initial stage, the journal correspondence university needs to be fostered. Today, so many comrades have attended this meeting, including Comrade Deng Liqun, who is in charge of propaganda and educational affairs in the Secretariat, Comrade He Dongchang, minister of education, and other leading comrades from other departments of the central authorities and Beijing Municipality. This is powerful and precious support for the journal correspondence university. With their support, with the vigorous leadership of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, with the common efforts of the comrades who run the school, and with the strenuous and persevering efforts of all the students, I think it is reasonable for me to wish the JINGJI GUANLI joint correspondence university complete success!

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LEGAL ISSUES IN REPORTAGE DISCUSSED

Beijing SHIDAI DE BAOGAO [REPORT OF THE TIMES] in Chinese No 6, Jun 83 p 4-7

[Article by Zhang Youyu [1728 0645 3342]: "The Legal Issues Involved in Reportage"]

[Text] The function of laws is to adjust social relations; any social relations cannot but involve legal issues. The creation and publication of reportage are liable to activate all kinds of social relations, such as relations between the organizations and personalities reflected in the author's works, relations between the contents of those works and their impact on politics and society, etc. These relations, in fact, often involve legal issues and need to be adjusted by laws. I shall now express some views over this question.

Reportage consists of literary works depicting real people and real stories; it partakes both of the authenticity of news and of the artistic character of literature. Otherwise, it would not constitute reportage. Reportage is different from news reporting; it not only reports on real people and real stories but, more importantly, it also does so by using literary language. Precisely because reportage employs vivid, descriptive literary language, it has a special appeal to people. Generally speaking, the effect of an article in reportage is far greater than that of an ordinary report on news. Since the 3d Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, there has emerged on all fronts throughout the country a thriving, prosperous atmosphere; it has opened up a new vista for the creation of reportage. During the past few years, there have indeed appeared not a few fine works of reportage that reflect the spirit of the times; they warmly praise the fine people and fine stories emerging in the undertakings of construction of our socialist modernization, and they criticize and expose the backward phenomena in our society. This has played an important role in stimulating people to bring about a new situation in the construction of our socialist modernization. But, we also cannot fail to see that in the course of its forward development reportage has also encountered not a few contradictions and problems. Of these, some problems have by no means occurred only today; they have in fact existed ever since there was any reportage in the world. These problems have generally occurred largely around the "authenticity" of reportage: for example: 1) facts and realities reflected in reportage become opposed, or even suppressed and persecuted by those reflected or criticized units or individuals; 2) facts reflected in reportage are found to be untrue, or partly untrue; people

and stories not deserving any praise become praised, and people and stories not susceptible to criticism become criticized, especially with the legitimate interests of the criticized persons or units encroached upon, and protests or "accusations" are thus made; and 3) while facts may be true, they are, according to current policies of the party and the state, not supposed to be propagated, or still less to be praised or criticized. Of these situations, some belong to questions of creation, some belong to questions of professional ethics and some involve legal issues. Generally speaking, they cannot go beyond two categories of questions: one has to do with questions of protecting the authors' freedom of expression, publication and literary creation; the other has to do with questions of authors not being allowed to violate the policies and laws of the state or to encroach upon state, social and collective interests as well as other legitimate freedoms and rights of citizens.

The freedom of expression and publication of citizens is an important fundamental right; the constitutions of various countries generally provide that it must be protected and not subject to violation. Of course, such freedom also cannot be abused. In order to concretely implement constitutional provisions, relevant laws such as those governing journalism and publication are usually also formulated. As has been mentioned above, reportage reports on real people and real stories in literary language; it naturally falls within the category of freedom of expression and publication protected by the constitution; provisions of the laws governing journalism and publication are usually also applicable here, and when criminal offense and redressing of damage are involved, the penal code and civil law are also applicable respectively. Among foreign constitutions and laws, provisions on this question pertain mainly to the following:

1. The Protection of Citizens' Freedom of Expression, Writing and Publication

In the "French Declaration on Human Rights" of 1789, it was already provided that "every citizen enjoys the freedom of expression, writing and publication." Thereafter, the constitutions of various capitalist countries also incorporated similar provisions; but because the toiling people had no economic and political status, they could in fact enjoy no such freedoms. The constitutions of socialist countries generally protect citizens' freedom of expression and publication; for instance, Article 125 of the Soviet Union's 1936 constitution clearly provided that citizens' freedom of expression and freedom of publication are protected. The laws governing journalism of many countries even more explicitly protect the freedom of the press. In the constitution of the Socialist Federation of Yugoslavia promulgated in 1960, its very first article prescribes that "Freedom of information must be protected"; it is also taken as an important means for realizing citizens' rights and developing the role of public opinion. Article 3 of the law governing journalism of the Socialist Republic of Romania also prescribes that "freedom of information is clearly provided by the constitution; all citizens are entitled to enjoy this right." It also provides that "pressure and threat imposed on journalists by any person with the intent to hinder journalists from carrying out their professional tasks or reducing their social and professional prestige shall be prohibited." Freedom of information is a component part of freedom of expression and one of the fundamental rights of citizens; it should be protected by

the constitution and the law. But, like other freedoms and rights, it has never been unlimited nor can be exercised at random. The "Declaration on Human Rights" itself provided that "Freedom means the right to engage in all conduct without affecting others." Therefore, the exercise by each individual of his freedoms and rights is limited to making sure that other members in society can enjoy similar rights. While providing that "Every citizen enjoys the freedom of expression, writing and publication," it at the same time prescribes that "on condition that it is prescribed by law, each individual should take the responsibility when abusing such freedom." Later on, the various countries usually prescribe in their constitutions and laws the limitation against such abusing of freedom. For example, Article 11 of Germany's Weimar constitution (1919) provides that "Within the limits of the law, the German people have the right to express their views by words, writing, printing, books, and other methods...." The Journalist Code of the Socialist Federation of Yugoslavia (1960) provides that "When the publication of news encroaches upon citizens' honor, reputation and rights or the interests of social organizations, that it constitutes an abuse of the freedom of information and must take the responsibility according to law." Of course, such limitations are of a different nature in countries with different social systems. Capitalist countries intend to limit the masses of the people and protect the interests of the bourgeoisie, whereas socialist countries intend to protect the interests of the whole country and all of the people, including the interests of the reportage authors.

2. Correction of News Which Deviates from Facts in Its Content and Which Encroaches on Citizens' Rights and Interests

The Public Propaganda Law of the Slovenian Republic of Yugoslavia provides that if citizens, institutions and organizations think that the unsubstantiated news issued by a newspaper or radio station encroaches on this personality, reputation, rights and interests, they have the right to ask the principal responsible person of that newspaper or radio station to carry a correction. If such a request proves correct and that newspaper or radio station fails to provide such a correction according to regulations, the claimant may accuse the newspaper (or radio station) in court. A special section of the Journalist Code of the Romanian Republic provides that "the interests of society and people shall be protected and the abuse of the right of expression in journalistic reports shall be opposed"; it also takes as one of the manifestations of such abuse "the publication of unsubstantiated materials with the intent to impinge on other people's legitimate interests, dignity and reputation, to damage their social or professional prestige, or to degrade, disparage or threaten a particular person." It provides that the injured natural or legal person may demand the newspaper or journal in question to reply in the form of a response, a correction, or a statement. But principled, objective and constructive criticism should not be regarded as injurious. In 1881 Freedom of Information Law of France provided that editors of journals and authors of articles should take legal responsibility for news that damages a certain person's reputation and honor, or that slanders him without any genuine factual basis. Japan's original "Newspaper Law" (1909) also provided that "When there is an error involved in the story published by a newspaper, if the principle party concerned or people directly concerned should ask for

a correction or the publication of a letter of correction, a letter of refutation, that newspaper must carry out such a correction, publish the full text of such a letter of correction or refutation in its next, or its third issue after the receipt of the request." The United States and Britain also have regulations that require a reply on the publication of unsubstantiated news.

3. Punishment According to Law of the Individual or Unit that Publishes News Which Violates the Law, Proves Groundless, or Intends to Play Havoc on others

The laws of many countries prescribe that purposeful publication of news which violates the law, proves groundless, or intends to play havoc on others must be punished according to law. But the manner of punishment may vary according to various situations:

A. Fine. The Journalist Code of the Romanian Republic provides that, in the case of a request for correction because of the sustaining of damage caused by the publication of groundless news, if a reply is not supplied according to the provisions of this Journalist Code within the relevant time limit, then a fine of 200-1,000 Leis for every day delayed shall be imposed.

B. Compensation. Article 709 of Japan's Civil Law prescribes that "He who purposely or because of negligence encroaches on other people's rights and thereby causes damages shall shoulder the obligation of compensation." Its Article 710 prescribes that "When the obligation is undertaken to provide such compensation according to the provisions of the preceding article, whether because of damage to other people's person, freedom or reputation, or to property rights, such damage to other than property must also be compensated." Other countries also have regulations governing the obligation of compensation for damage to other people's reputation.

C. Penal punishment. Many countries also mete out penal punishment for the publication of news damaging to a citizen's personal reputation and personality. The Journalist Code of the Romanian Republic provides that in the case of criminal conduct committed through newspapers and journals, the victim is entitled to institute proceedings of public prosecution. Japan's Penal Code also provides that when publicly alleged facts damage other people's reputation, whether such facts can be verified, the perpetrator involved shall be sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment, detention or a fine of less than 1,000 yen.

The foregoing are some of the regulations on the protection of the freedom of information and the safeguarding of groundless news from damaging citizens' rights provided by foreign constitutions and laws. Although these regulations are by no means provided directly as regards reportage, as has been observed above, they are also applicable to reportage.

Ours is a socialist state; our constitution and laws provide full protection to citizens' freedom of expression, including the freedom of expression of reportage authors. Article 35 of our new constitution provides: "Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of speech, of the press, of

assembly, of association, of procession and of demonstration." The reportage authors' freedom of speech naturally should also be protected by the constitution. Also, Article 47 of the constitution clearly provides: "Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the freedom to engage in scientific research, literary and artistic creation and other cultural pursuits." Thus concrete measures have been taken not only to protect such freedom but also to develop such freedom. The same article of the new constitution provides that "The state encourages and assists creative endeavors conducive to the interests of the people that are made by citizens engaged in education, science, technology, literature, art and other cultural work." Article 22 provides: "The state promotes the development of literature and art, the press, broadcasting and television undertakings...that serve the people and socialism..." Actually, these provisions afford reportage authors with full opportunities to write, publish their works and thereby to realize their freedom of expression. Of course, in our social practice, incidents of encroachment on such rights are still not so infrequent. Some reportage works have by no means violated the requirement of authenticity, nor have they damaged the interests of the state and society; but merely because they have exposed and criticized the mistakes of certain people and offended certain people's interests, they have become subject to fault-finding, suppression, or, in some cases, individual leading cadres even take advantage of their office and power to attack and retaliate against them, thus making it impossible for reportage authors to engage in their normal activities of creation. This constitutes a conspicuous encroachment on the freedom of expression of the reportage authors; it is behavior in violation of the constitution and the law which cannot be allowed. If such behavior turns into a crime, its criminal responsibility should also be traced and penal punishment meted out; no one shall shelter the perpetrator. Although our state has not yet formulated its journalist code and press law, pertinent provisions of our Penal Code are nonetheless applicable. Article 131 of our Penal Code provides: "Citizens' rights of the person, democratic rights and other rights are protected and shall not be subject to illegal encroachment by any person or any organ. Where the situation of such illegal encroachment is found serious, penal punishment shall be meted out to the personnel directly responsible." The freedom of expression of reportage authors naturally also shall not be subject to encroachment. Article 146 of our Penal Code also provides: "State working personnel who abuse their office and power, use their public office for private gain, and retaliate and frame plaintiffs, appellants and critics shall be sentenced to less than 2 years of specified imprisonment of detention; those whose situation is found to be serious shall be given a specified prison sentence of more than 2 but less than 7 years." Reportage authors naturally are also one type of such critics; they shall not be retaliated against or framed.

But, in exercising their right to freedom of expression, reportage authors, like other citizens, must also abide by the corresponding obligation prescribed by the constitution and the law; that is, "The exercise by citizens of the People's Republic of China of their freedoms and rights may not infringe upon the interests of the state, of society and of the collective, or upon the lawful freedoms and rights of other citizens: (Article 51 of the new constitution). Concretely speaking, when they engage in the creation of

reportage, they must strictly abide by the requirement of authenticity, resorting neither to groundless fabrication of "advanced models," thereby leading to confusion in people's thinking and work, nor the use of untrue, or even distorted, trumped up materials to encroach on citizens' rights and injure other citizens' personal dignity. Article 83 of our constitution provides: "The personal dignity of citizens of the People's Republic of China is inviolable. Insult, libel, false charge or frameup directed against citizens by any means is prohibited." Article 145 of our Penal Code also provides: "Public insult against others and libel against others by trumped-up stories by violence or other means, including the use of 'big-character posters' and 'small-character posters,' where the situation is serious, shall be punished by a specified prison term of less than 3 years, detention, or deprivation of political rights." The "any means" here naturally should also include the use of reportage as a means. The freedom of expression of reportage must be protected, but it is not allowed to libel others. What constitutes libel? The definition of libel most frequently cited in the United States is prescribed by Article 1340 of the Penal Code of the State of New York; that is, "The publication of words, printing, drawings, pictures, symbols or other things in the nonoral form with a malicious intent to cause living persons, or the memory of deceased people, to be subjected to hatred, contempt, ridicule, or reproach and thereby to isolate others or cause them to become isolated, or to cause the reputation of others or any company or social group to be subjected to encroachment in its business or profession, constitutes libel." British judges also hold that if a certain person's expression is intended to cause any of the following patterns of behavior, it constitutes libel: a) to cause others to be subjected to hatred, ridicule or contempt; b) to cause others to become isolated or to be subjected to cold treatment; c) to cause people of normal mind in society to lower their appraisal of others; and d) to deflate the reputation of others in the institution, profession or trade in which they work. The French Freedom of Information Law of 29 July 1881 also provided that libel results mainly from citing a certain fact or attributing a certain fact to a certain person or a certain group so as to damage his (or its) reputation or honor. In our country, insofar as news reporting and reportage are concerned, libel mainly means that their contents are openly derogatory about others or facts are fabricated to encroach upon other people's personal dignity, or they cause the reputation of a certain organization to go down. This kind of conduct constitutes criminal libel; the responsibility of its offense should be traced according to our Penal Code. While contents being untrue or not entirely true is not the same as intentional fabrication, if a demand is made by the victim for correction and such correction is not made, then they should also be viewed as an act of criminal libel; should such a demand become accepted and the correction made, then they cannot be handled as an act of libel.

Concerning the question of compensation for damage resulting from an act of libel or unsubstantiated report, although our country has today not yet formulated its civil code, such a principle of compensation has long been applied in civil litigations. Article 31 and 32 of our Penal Code also have pertinent provisions in this regard which can be applied: that is, "When a victim is caused to sustain economic loss because of criminal conduct, apart from the penal punishment to be meted out to the criminal according to law,

considerations should also be made to grant compensation to the victim for his economic loss according to the pertinent circumstances." (Article 31); "When the circumstances of the offense are slight and no penal punishment is required, such penal punishment may be exempted, but, depending on the circumstances of the case, the offender may be subjected to a reprimand or asked to sign an agreement on repentance, to apologize and tender his regrets, to compensate the loss incurred, or to let his responsible department impose a disciplinary sanction." (Article 32) In our actual life, there are also cases wherein, because of the unsubstantiated contents of the works of reportage or libel, individual citizens or organizations become subject to damage. Under such circumstances, whether the perpetrator is given penal punishment, compensation for the victim's loss should always be granted.

To sum up, according to the provisions of the new constitution on the protection of citizens' freedom of expression, the freedom of creation of reportage should naturally be subject to protection. Particularly, as mentioned above, since reportage plays a role far greater than that of ordinary news reporting in developing the enterprises of construction of our socialist modernization, its freedom of expression should be even more carefully protected. Suppression of reportage and attack or retaliation against its authors are definitely not permitted. Under present circumstances, this is the principal aspect. On the other hand, because reportage describes real people and true stories, its contents must conform to authenticity and cannot be groundless. Fabrication of facts and acts of libel are especially not permitted by law. This is not, under present circumstances, the principal aspect, but also something that must be watched. In a word, the legal issues reportage involves today are mainly the protection of the freedom of creation and freedom of expression of reportage, but they also have to do with the prevention of reportage from encroaching upon other people's rights or damaging the interests of the state and society.

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CSO: 4005/1025

EAST REGION

BAI DONGCAI VISITS NEW CADRES' ACTIVITY ROOM

OW162014 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] An activity room for veteran cadres in Jiangxi opened on 15 August. More than 40 retired veteran cadres have come here in a jovial mood to participate in various activities.

The provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government have attached great importance to setting up the activity room. At the beginning of July, they decided to turn a two-story hostel into an activity room for the veteran cadres. They allocated special funds and provided the necessary supplies. Prior to the opening of the room, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, and the provincial CPPCC committee, Bai Dongcai, Xu Qin, Zhao Zengyi, Ma Jikong, and Wu Ping, as well as the responsible comrades of the departments concerned came to the activity room to hear a briefing given by the provincial bureau of veteran cadres on its preparations to set up the activity room, and inspected the various facilities there.

Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, said: The room's various activities must be of a political nature. Whenever the central authorities issue a call or the provincial CPC committee adopts a resolution, the veteran cadres will be invited to the activity room to express their views and bring their role into full play. Efforts must be made to turn the activity room into the center for developing veteran cadres' political and cultural activities and for enjoying recreations so that the activity room would truly become the home of veteran cadres.

The Jiangxi provincial activity room for veteran cadres has developed various activities for reading newspapers, journals, and books, for studying painting and calligraphy, and for playing chess or other games. It also has a clinic and a small shop providing necessary items for the veteran comrades to study documents, write revolutionary memoirs, read books and newspapers, and carry out various colorful cultural and recreation activities.

CSO: 4005/1129

EAST REGION

JIANGSU'S CHU JIANG URGES STUDY OF CONSTITUTION

OW180305 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 83 p 1

[Excerpts] At the second meeting of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Comrade Chu Jiang, chairman of the Standing Committee, delivered a speech on further studying, publicizing and implementing the new PRC Constitution.

Comrade Chu Jiang said: Since the promulgation of the new constitution, localities and departments in our province have done a great deal of work in organizing cadres and the masses to study and publicize it. Responsible comrades of party and government organizations in many cities and counties have personally mobilized people to study the constitution and taken the lead in giving talks on it. We must affirm that study and propagation of the new constitution over the past 6 months and more have been successful, creating a great impetus and yielding remarkable results. However, some problems exist in studying and propagating the new constitution. The main problem is that the study and propagation have not been even enough, and that they have not been consistent or thoroughgoing enough. Generally speaking, a better job has been done in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Some leading organs have not been as serious as grassroots units in studying and propagating the new constitution. Some localities, taking the study and propagation of the new constitution as a temporary task, stopped studying and publicizing it after doing it for a while. Therefore, strengthening propagation of the new constitution and popularizing knowledge about the constitution and other laws remain important basic tasks which we must further strengthen in the course of establishing socialist democracy and legal system henceforth.

Comrade Chu Jiang added: Generally speaking, our province is doing a fairly good job in implementing the new constitution. Nevertheless, there indeed exist some unconstitutional problems. We have encountered such serious problems as failure to strictly enforce the laws and failure to deal powerful blows at criminals. At the same time failure to act according to law and violations of the constitution and other laws also occur in our judicial and law enforcement work, because some comrades pay no attention to law and have no strong awareness of the legal system. These problems are caused primarily by failure to study the laws well. People violate the constitution and other laws because they do not understand them.

Comrade Chu Jiang put forward the following views on how to further study, publicize and implement the new constitution:

1. We should fully understand the importance of propagation of and education on the constitution and the legal system.
2. The government organs and cadres at all levels in all localities should take the lead in studying, understanding, observing and enforcing laws.
3. We should strictly defend the dignity of the constitution and resolutely struggle against whoever undermines the socialist system or violates the rights of citizens.
4. We should take propagation of the constitution and the legal system among the masses as a permanent and important task and should continue to do it.

CSO: 4005/1129

EAST REGION

JIANGSU MEETING URGES STUDY ON DENG'S WORKS

OW160543 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The provincial propaganda work meeting that concluded on 14 August decided that the emphasis of propaganda work for the latter half of this year and during the whole period of party consolidation should be placed on studying and publicizing the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

The meeting commenced on 9 August and was attended by propaganda department directors of various city party committees, responsible persons from provincial propaganda and cultural units, and responsible comrades from other provincial departments. The meeting studied the national propaganda work meeting guidelines and planned the province's propaganda work for the latter half of this year. The participants also exchanged information and experiences regarding propaganda work in various cities.

Comrade Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, addressed the meeting. Comrade Ye Xutai, Standing Committee member and propaganda department director of the provincial CPC committee, made a summing-up speech.

The meeting discussed and deliberated how to study and publicize the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." It was the opinion of the participants that the works are a concentrated reflection of the CPC Central Committee's correct leadership and views on the major issues of the party and state from 1975 to 1982. As to the struggle against the "gang of four," the struggle to correct the wrong ideological line of the two whatever's [whatever decisions Chairman Mao makes we firmly support, and whatever Chairman Mao instructs we unwaveringly follow] and the drive to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has many unique, incisive expositions, making outstanding contributions to the party. The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" have continued and developed Mao Zedong Thought under the new historical conditions and represent the application and new development of Marxism-Leninism in our country. Studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," together with the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and the series of documents since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, will unify the thinking of the whole party, thus mentally preparing and providing comrades with a theoretical basis

to create a comprehensive new situation in socialist modernization work. That is as important as studying the documents of the Seventh CPC National Congress and the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" during the period of the democratic revolution, which study unified thinking in the whole party and ensured the victories of the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation. Studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," the participants stressed, is not something that you may or may not do--it is a task you must carry out.

The meeting pointed out that studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" must be combined with studying the relevant portions of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and articles of other leading comrades at the central level, as well as pertinent documents of the 1st Session of the 6th NPC. In this way vast numbers of cadres will have a more systematic and intensive grasp of the line, principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee and understanding how it has kept to and developed Mao Zedong Thought in practice.

The provincial CPC committee asked all city and county party committees to institute and implement consistently a system of central study groups. Success in running such groups is not only the key to a good job of studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" but will also set an example for such study. When the work of the central study groups at the provincial, city and county levels has been done well, it will be easy to organize the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in the whole party.

The meeting also discussed and studied how to improve publicizing the current situation and tasks and how to promote patriotic education.

The meeting made an accurate analysis of the situation on the province's literary and art front and called on literary and art workers to seriously study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and the important guidelines for literary and art work contained in Comrade Zhao Ziyang's government work report to the First Session of the Sixth NPC. The meeting urged them to continue to advance on the basis of their achievements, overcome unhealthy trends, resist spiritual contamination and bring about prosperity and improvement in literature and art.

In addition, the meeting requested that all propaganda departments strengthen themselves ideologically and organizationally and improve their work style so as to institute a new situation in propaganda work.

EAST REGION

JIANGSU LEADING CADRES STUDY DENG'S WORKS

OW280355 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] The first study class organized by the Jiangsu Provincial Committee for leading cadres at and above department or bureau level to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" closed August. [as printed] Comrade Ye Xutai, Standing Committee member of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, gave a mobilization talk at the opening of the class.

The 15-day study class has deepened the students' understanding of the great significance of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in the new period. The middle-age and young cadres who were recently promoted to leading posts pointed out that thoroughly studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" can give us an effective ideological weapon for carrying out the party's line, principles, and policies, as well as an ideological guarantee for maintaining political continuity. The most important way for the new leading groups to attain ideological and political maturity is to thoroughly study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

After reading the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," the class concentrated on studying and discussing the following four special topics: the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, building of socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics and of material and spiritual civilization, respect of knowledge and intellectuals, and upholding and improvement of party leadership. The ideological line of seeking truth from facts, was particularly emphasized. After reviewing the history, the students deeply realized that reestablishing the ideological line of seeking truth from facts is a complicated and fierce struggle. History has proved that without making an accurate analysis of the situation in China and a scientific assessment of the objective surroundings, it will be impossible to put forward a correct political line. The students also analyzed, in the light of their thinking and work, the current phenomena in violation of the ideological line of seeking truth from facts which are caused by the pernicious influence of left-leaning thinking. They pledged to study diligently the Marxist theory in order to remold their thinking, learn from the noble moral character of Comrade Deng Xiaoping as a proletarian revolutionary, and strengthen their party spirit in order to rid of selfish ideas and personal considerations and to maintain the purity of communism.

Comrades Liu Shunyuan and Hui Yuyu, members of the Central Advisory Commission, spoke to the class. They expounded on the fundamental spirit of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and discussed, in particular, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's principled stand in adhering to Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought and upholding truth, his selfless and fearless character and his accurate scientific attitude. Comrades Liu Shunyuan and Hui Yuyu urged all the students to exert themselves to learn from Comrade Deng Xiaoping's revolutionary spirit.

CSO: 4005/1129

EAST REGION

JIANGXI PARTY MEETING ON STUDYING DENG'S WORKS

OW271201 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The Propaganda Department of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee held a province-wide meeting on propaganda work at Jinggangshan from 11 to 29 August. More than 240 people attended the meeting. They included directors of the propaganda departments of all prefectural, city, and county CPC committees; directors of the propaganda departments of party committees of all institutes of higher learning, large factories, mines, and enterprises; and responsible comrades of the cultural and educational departments directly under the provincial authorities and of central news media organizations stationed in Jiangxi.

Comrade (Zhang Zhihe), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the meeting. Comrade (Zhang Huichun), deputy director of the same department, conveyed the instructive remarks given by Comrade Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, on studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," making a success of the propaganda work meeting, and strengthening propaganda workers themselves to improve propaganda work. Comrade Bai Yongchun, Standing Committee member and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC committee, conveyed the guidelines of the national meeting on propaganda work and, on the basis of the consensus of the staff meeting of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, made a summation speech.

Comrades at the meeting unanimously held that the national propaganda work meeting was an important meeting in implementing the resolutions of the 12th CPC National Congress and the central work conference in that it reviewed the performance of propaganda work in the first half of this year and studied and planned the tasks for the latter half. What was more important, its main theme was the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and it decided that the emphasis of future propaganda work would be studying and propagandizing the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and made good preparations in both ideological and theoretical aspects for the forthcoming full-scale party rectification. The meeting was indeed a major event of vital significance.

They fully realized that the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" was definitely a programmatic document for building socialism with Chinese characteristics; a foundation for formulating the party's line, principles, and policies; and a continuation and development of Mao Zedong Thought. They pledged to follow the guidelines of the circulars issued by the party Central Committee and the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, conscientiously and effectively do a good job in studying and propagandizing the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as a major task, and in particular the studying by party-member cadres at and above the county and regimental level in order to make good ideological preparations for the party rectification due in the autumn-winter season of this year.

CS0: 4005/1129

EAST REGION

ANHUI MEETING ON STUDY OF DENG BOOK

OW280019 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The Anhui Federation of Literary and Art Circles held a meeting on the afternoon of 22 August to discuss the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Leading members of the federation and its affiliated associations as well as literary and art workers, totaling more than 100 people, attended the meeting.

Huang Huang, secretary; Yang Haibo, deputy secretary; and Wang Houhong, head of the Propaganda Department, of the provincial party committee, addressed the meeting.

The attendants unanimously held that earnestly studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is an important task for all literary and art workers.

Reviewing the past and present situations, a leading comrade of the provincial federation of literary and art circles said earnestly that the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is the weapon, the key and the general program for our country's revolution and construction during the new historical period.

Comrades of the provincial writers' association said that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opinion that greater attention must be directed to correcting and combating the errors of breaking away from the socialist course and party leadership. The tendency toward bourgeois liberalization has sounded the alarm for all writers and has demonstrated his greatest concern and care for them. They said that, in the course of study, they must heighten their ideological consciousness and politically be at one with the party Central Committee so that literary and art work will proceed along the correct path.

Comrades of the provincial Beijing opera troupe said that working hard to build a socialist spiritual civilization is their sacred duty; the decadent idea of regarding financial rewards as more important than anything else should by no means be allowed to spread unchecked among literary and art workers; and literature and art should by no means be commercialized without regard to their social influence.

Addressing the meeting, Yang Haibo, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, analyzed the situation of Anhui's literary and art circle. After reaffirming its accomplishments, he urged the attendants to heed the existing problems. He also expressed his view on improving Anhui's literary and art work.

He said: During the new period of building high-level material and spiritual civilizations, literature and art are important aspects as well as powerful means for building a civilization with socialist spirit, and they assume an important role in realizing the four modernizations. This meeting should be thought of as a new start to achieve still greater accomplishments as well as for summing up our experiences, reaffirming our accomplishments, and correcting our shortcomings.

Comrade Yang Haibo urged the literary and art circle in Anhui to continue to lead the study of "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," step up ideological and political work among literary and art workers, intensify literary and art criticism, and correctly uphold and carry out the struggle on two fronts. He also urged literary and art workers to get involved, create more and better literary and art works, strive to improve ideological and artistic quality of literature and art, and do a good job in reforming the literary and art system.

CSO: 4005/1129

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

FUJIAN BIRTHRATE SURVEY--Sampling of 5 percent of the birthrate was started in Fujian Province on 1 August. Over 1.2 million people from 902 localities will be sampled. Some 2,100 survey workers have been trained to carry out this work. After the survey is completed, a number of fixed family planning observation points will be established throughout the province. [Summary] [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Aug 83 OW]

ARMYMEN GET CIVILIAN POSTS--In accordance with the decision by the State Council and the Central Military Commission [as heard] to support the construction of key state projects, over 2,500 commanders and fighters of the PLA Capital Construction Corps, who had taken part in the construction of the Shanghai Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex, were recently transferred to civilian posts at the complex. The majority of these commanders and fighters are party members or CYL members with higher political and physical standards. Their average age is around 30. [Summary] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Jul 83 OW]

SHANGHAI PARTY RECRUITMENT--The Organization Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee on 19 July held an experience exchange meeting on party member recruitment. The meeting stressed that it is necessary to give priority to admitting middle-aged intellectuals and outstanding workers on the production front into the party. Last year, 9,806 new party members were recruited in Shanghai, including 1,826 technical cadres, while 5,632 people were admitted into the party during the first half of this year, including 1,281 technical workers. Of the new party members, 56 percent are workers, peasants and salesmen. [Summary] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jul 83 OW]

JIANGSU REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY PUBLISHED--The sixth volume of "Selections of Jiangsu Revolutionary Historical Data" was published in Jiangsu on 21 July. It includes an article by Comrade Chen Yun concerning Comrade (Zhong Yishou) and his brother and memoirs on the Campaign of Lanzhou during the liberation war. It also includes an article by Comrade Guan Wenwei, entitled "Doing Well the Work of Party History Is Our Historical Duty." [Summary] [OW091309 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jul 83 OW]

JIANGXI COLLEGE ADMISSIONS--Work to select students from Jiangxi Province for the first batch of 81 higher educational institutions in the country, including key universities and colleges, was completed on 19 August. A total of 3,566 students were selected, and about 70 percent of them were admitted to schools of their first choice. Some applicants, who failed to meet the requirements for admission this time, will be considered for the second batch of higher educational institutions, and work to select students for those schools will begin on 21 August. [Summary] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Aug 83 OW]

SHANDONG BIRTH FIGURE--About 371,000 babies were born in Shandong Province in the first half of 1983, 18 percent less than the birth figure in the corresponding period of 1982. [Excerpt] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Aug 83 SK]

CSO: 4005/1129

NORTH REGION

HEBEI RIBAO ENCOURAGES PEOPLE TO BECOME 'MEN OF ACTION'

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by staff reporter and staff correspondent: "Gao Yang [7559 2254] on Social Effect of Short Story 'The Fence'"]

[Text] In recent years, staff members of organizations directly under the provincial CPC committee and some of those who work in prefectures, municipalities and counties have taken a very strong interest in the short story "The Fence." People all try to be the first to read it and join in informal discussions. For some time, talking about this short story, about Ma Erli [7456 5079 4539], about reform as well as about drawing experience and a lesson from "The Fence" has become the topic of conversation among the masses.

Since the comments of Comrade Gao Yang [7559 2254] and the short story "The Fence" were published in this newspaper, strong repercussions came rapidly from workers of organizations directly under the provincial CPC committee and some of the prefectural, municipal and county organizations. Leaders of some of these organizations and units have taken the lead to read this short story, comparing it with actuality to measure themselves in order to see where they lag behind. They said that in units directly under the provincial CPC committee, there are many cadres who are young, capable, experienced and willing to tolerate hardships and grumblings like Ma Erli in the short story. However, people such as Director Wu who has nothing to do but tries to shift faults onto others and claims all the credit for himself and who even regards himself as being a leader who is always right are not rare. The construction of the four modernizations requires thousands upon thousands of men of action like Ma Erli. In the course of the reform of organizations which is now being carried out, we must select those cadres who combine ability and political integrity, dare to take responsibility and handle affairs in a decisive manner to give them the opportunity to take part in leadership. After reading the short story "The Fence," members of the new leading group of the provincial cultural department have made the suggestion that they want to be men of action of the Ma Erli type. They are determined that they must deal with concrete matters relating to work and not indulge in empty talk. Soon after assuming office, they have done people good turns in a down-to-earth manner. Staff members of these organizations closely integrate their own units with individual reality when they are studying the short story "The Fence." They conscientiously sum up experience and lessons through

characters depicted in the short story. Some of the comrades have daringly exposed and criticized such facts as tediously long meetings without reaching a conclusion, bad habits of indulging in empty talk without dealing with concrete matters relating to work and judging people only by appearance, and the workstyle of shifting responsibility onto others and being dilatory in performance. Some people have exposed quite unusual matters without reservation, things that men of action like Ma Erli incur until today, reproaches and censures of one kind or another. Comrades on the literary and artistic front have further recognized the tremendous social effect that a piece of good literary work can have when they are talking about the effect which "The Fence" has brought about and thereby further strengthened their confidence that more literary and art works which are liked by the masses must be produced. They indicate that we must make a greater effort to plunge into the thick of life, to go deep into actual life, to immerse ourselves among the masses, to point out current errors and offer salutary advice, to praise new people and new deeds, and to realistically reflect actual life.

Many staff members in organizations directly under the provincial CPC committee feel that it is good that Comrade Gao Yang has recommended that people read "The Fence." Comrades say that in the new historical epoch, leaders at all levels must pay attention to the art of leadership and the best results the leadership can achieve. Along with the fact that our cultural life has become increasingly rich, the cultural accomplishment of the people has been steadily improved. As leaders, we must pay more attention to diversifying methods of leadership. It must not be limited to holding meetings, making reports or issuing directions, but literary and art works must be utilized to guide actual work in accordance with actual situations.

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CSO: 4005/957

NORTH REGION

HEBEI CIRCULAR ON PARTY WORKSTYLE

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 83 p 1

[Article: "Eliminate Unhealthy Tendencies in The Bud"]

[Text] The provincial Discipline Inspection Commission recently issued a circular in accordance with the experience gained by the Quzhou County CPC Committee in rectifying party workstyle to require that CPC committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels must follow to the example of the Quzhou County CPC Committee to turn rectifying party workstyle into a regular practice and to untiringly do good work in checking evil tendencies at the outset.

The circular says that the experience of Quzhou County tells us that in order to realize a fundamental turn for the better of our party workstyle as quickly as possible we must first conscientiously carry out the principle that we have to put education and prevention first, earnestly strengthen educational work among party members and cadres on party spirit, party workstyle and party discipline based on the new party constitution, help party members and cadres improve their ideological awareness in order to strengthen their ability to defend against and resist the corrosive influence of nonproletarian ideologies. At the same time, we must constantly pay attention to investigation and study so that action can be taken in time to deal with tendentious symptoms appearing in party workstyle to enable us to resolve problems at their initial stage. Second, leading cadres must manage to correct themselves before they try to rectify others. As a leading figure in rectifying party workstyle, one can only gain overall control and initiative by having accomplishment in this respect. Third, this must be supplemented by necessary disciplinary sanctions. The handful of people who defy party discipline, party regulations and laws, continue to persist in their own errors and engage in evil activities after being educated, must be sternly investigated and disciplined. In this respect, we must handle matters with meticulous care and dare to hit hard. It is absolutely not permitted to be overlenient.

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CSO: 4005/957

NORTH KINGTON

DISCIPLINE INSPECTION CADRES' WORK ATTITUDE DISCUSSED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 83 p 3

[Author: Hu Xingxuan [3255 1840 6513]: "Discipline Inspection Cadres Must Dare to Hit Hard"]

[text] In our struggle to check unhealthy tendencies, it is always possible to meet with a "rebuff." Sometimes these "rebuffs" are rather "tough." First is that one occupies a high official post with power and influence. Second is that one has very strong backing. Third is that one uses both soft and hard tactics to delay and resist, stubbornly refuses to admit mistakes or even becomes deliberately provocative and thereby threatening, attacking or trumping up a charge against an investigator. In dealing with these "rebuffs," what should we do? Should we confront them? Or should we try to avoid them? For discipline inspection cadres, this is a severe test.

[text] [3255 1847], deputy secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of Taiyuan Intellectual CPC Committee, has adopted an attitude of daring to touch and interfere with them. He is perfectly impartial, adheres to principles, and does not fear the invectives of others, or threats or poison-pen letters. For questions which have evoked strong repercussions among the masses and been recognized by party organizations, he must make a thorough investigation to bring the whole matter to light without considering any obstructions, however great, or any "rebuff," however hard. In our party, such cases are many. They deserve to be called communists worthy of the title, or staunch fighters upholding the laws and discipline of the party.

However, in actual work, not all discipline inspection cadres are daring to touch and interfere with them. Some put more emphasis on personal gains and losses than on the interests of the party and the masses. They are afraid of others, afraid to touch and interfere with them and take an attitude of "growing more flowers but not touching the weeds." When they come under problems, they either try to evade them or try to solve them in a perfunctory manner. Some other comrades fear that the investigation will be ridiculous and become easily influenced. In dealing with such cases, to uphold party discipline, they may be lenient toward them at the time you are making an investigation and carrying out punishment. As a result, one may have undertaken a thankless task, thus these people must take their cue from the leadership in carrying out their work. A situation like this is not compatible with the sacred duty of discipline inspection cadres of the party.

The existence of the "rebuff" is an objective reality. What makes it "tough" is nothing more than having the aid of unhealthy tendencies within our party that are trying to put up a last-ditch struggle. Discipline inspection cadres as guards of party discipline must deal with such "rebuffs" even more courageously when they encounter them so that they may justify the great trust placed in them by the party and not let the masses down. If they recoil in fear of "toughness," or give up the struggle against a "rebuff" because they take into account personal gains and losses, it is undoubtedly an action of malfeasance, which is itself a violation of party discipline.

In substance, a "tough rebuff" is simply strong in appearance but inwardly weak. As long as party organizations and disciplines inspection cadres keep up the struggle, it is possible to discover one's problem and carry out severe punishment against him in accordance with party discipline. Did not Zhang Huaiving [1728 2037 5391], the former secretary of Yuncheng Prefectural Party Committee who was insufferably arrogant, once count on his "tough" backing? Yet, he was eventually expelled from the party forthwith. Some of the units directly under the provincial CPC committee have privately used state property by taking advantage of the opportunity of reform of public organs. When their cases were investigated and punishments were carried out, did not individual leaders in question rebuff "toughly" at the outset? However, they were unable to go through with it. In the end, they could not but shrink back. At present, there are some leading cadres who occupy excessive dwellings. Although they are repeatedly advised, they still "rebuff in a tough way." If they do not realize their errors and show repentance, it can be assured that they will similarly lease a spot in their own personal history which will be too late to repent.

The party Central Committee is categorically determined to rectify party workstyle, to rigorously enforce party discipline, and to investigate and punish people and deeds that violate party laws and discipline. The party Central Committee has strengthened the party discipline inspection department and reinforced discipline inspection cadres. All discipline inspection cadres must, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, carry on in the noble communist spirit in order to carry out an indomitable struggle to realize a fundamental turn for the better of our party workstyle.

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CSO: 4005/960

NORTH REGION

'HEBEI RIBAO' COMMENTS ON PROMOTION OF TECHNICAL CADRES

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 83 p 4

[Article by Song Yufeng [1345 3022 7685]: "Outstanding Technical Cadres in Handan Prefectural Hospital Promoted to Leading Positions"]

[Text] The hospital in Handan Prefecture has done away with such restrictions as family background, political affiliation and seniority to daringly select middle-aged and young scientific and technical cadres who are well-educated, technically competent, familiar with management and with new ideas in mind to participate in the leadership at both the hospital and section levels. In so doing, things in this hospital have taken on a new aspect.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the hospital leadership has increasingly felt that intellectuals and scientific and technical cadres are the main force in the operation of the hospital. Without having "sensible people" to manage hospital affairs, or without letting "expert" and "old hands" participate in the leading group, the work of the hospital cannot be improved. For this reason, they have actively cultivated and selected middle-aged and young scientific and technical cadres to enter into the leading group to set about the job of altering the problem that leading cadres are "aging" so that they can stride forward step by step toward the goal of making the leading group revolutionary, young, well-educated and professionally competent.

In the course of selecting middle-aged and young scientific and technical cadres, they have adopted methods of conducting public opinion polls and soliciting recommendations of the masses with investigations made by party organizations in accordance with the requirements of the "four qualifications." In so doing, they have smashed the traditional way of the past of all appointments being made by higher authorities. They have freed themselves from old ideas and boldly put forward the ideas of disregarding the three restrictions which means: not to be restricted by one's family background, by his political affiliation or by seniority. The stress is now put on performance, which is to see whether one is compatible with what the party Central Committee requires of him; on records of formal schooling, which is to see whether one is educated at the senior middle school level and above; on ability, which is to see whether one has genuine talent and actual work experience; on contribution, which is to see whether has appropriate title to a technical post with

outstanding achievements in his work; and on potentiality, which is to see whether one is in the prime of life and conforms with the demands called for in the "four basic qualifications." As a result, both conventional and "leftist" restraints have been smashed and there are more candidates for us to select cadres.

In order to overcome obstructions of one kind or another and avoid obstructions, they have also stipulated three principles: First is that everything must start out from the interests of revolution. Choosing a person for a job has to be done in accordance with actual needs in our work. If our work requires, those who deserve to be promoted must be promoted. Second is that we should not demand perfection. Some of the prospects we intend to select may have shortcomings in their work but carry on in a practical and realistic workstyle and objectively analyze problems. We must put stress on looking at the main current and their constant workstyle. It is not advisable to demand perfection and be overcritical. Third is that we must not be biased. When the masses have complaints about the prospects to be chosen, an investigation and study must be made to bring the issue to light by way of seeking truth from facts. Those who deserve to be promoted must resolutely be promoted and they will never be "stranded" because "a complaint is lodged."

Owing to the fact that members of the leading group of this hospital are mentally liberated and that they have adopted a correct line, the work of selecting middle-aged and young cadres to participate in the leading group has been carried out smoothly. At present, 33 scientific and technical cadres have been placed in leading posts, among them 5 are at the hospital level and the remaining 28 are at the section level.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LIAONING'S GUO FENG SPEAKS ON ARMY-PEOPLE TIES

OW170.39 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Shenyang, 14 Aug (XINHUA)--At the on-the-spot meeting on joint armymen-people efforts to build socialist spiritual civilization projects held by Liaoning Province and the Shenyang PLA units not long ago, Guo Feng, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, while speaking on the topic of how to further cement army-government and armymen-people relationships through jointly building socialist spiritual civilization projects, raised four demands of the comrades of local organizations:

1. Local organizations should not demand funds or materials from PLA units;
2. In matters which tend to cause contradictions between armymen and the people, comrades of PLA units must not be pushed to the first line to handle problems;
3. Joint armymen-people efforts to build socialist spiritual civilization projects should be linked with the activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to military families so as to enthusiastically help PLA units solve practical problems that should be solved; and
4. Concerning the joint armymen-people efforts to build such projects, local comrades should shoulder more responsibility for leadership and organization work to avoid increasing the PLA units' burdens.

Guo Feng said: In the course of such joint armymen-people efforts, it is imperative to correctly understand and handle the relations between spiritual and material support, laying emphasis on spiritual support. He said it: Joint efforts to build socialist spiritual civilization projects must not rely on awaiting the PLA units' support, relying solely on them, and asking them for materials. The masses of cadres and people should be enabled to understand that the most important support PLA units have to offer is spreading their good ideology, workstyle, and experience to localities.

Guo Feng urged that in the course of such joint efforts, local organizations should energetically support PLA units' ideological and cultural activities, military training, farm and sideline production, and training of dual-purpose talents, and help them in solving such difficulties as settlement of their families and schooling of their children so that the joint armymen-people efforts to build socialist spiritual civilization projects can benefit both the PLA units and local organizations, and that army-government and armymen-people relationships may be further cemented.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LI DESHENG ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM IN SHENYANG PLA

OW150847 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0142 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Report by Li Jianyu]

[Text] Shenyang, 15 Aug (XINHUA)--Learning and using the experience of the localities in implementing the responsibility system, the Shenyang PLA units have established, step by step, various forms of responsibility system, which have effectively aroused the enthusiasm of cadres and fighters and accelerated the fulfillment of tasks in education, training, construction and production. The commanders and fighters praise the responsibility system as a magic weapon, proven effective wherever it is being used.

Early this year, leading organs of Shenyang PLA units studied the party Central Committee's instructions on reform and central leading comrades' discussions on implementing the responsibility system, which greatly broadened their views and convinced them that it was imperative to implement the responsibility system in the armed forces. Li Desheng, commander of Shenyang PLA units, explicitly called for implementing the responsibility system and carrying out reform in all units. The masses of commanders and fighters, too, strongly demanded action to change the state of lacking clearly-defined responsibilities and strict standards for reward and punishment and to overcome resulting malpractices. The leading organs gave proper guidance, as circumstances required, and the work developed extensively and soundly among units in the entire military region.

In the light of their own experiences, the comrades attending the recently held political work conference of Shenyang PLA units carefully screened various forms of responsibility systems. They unanimously held that three forms of responsibility systems are suited to the characteristics of the armed forces: 1) The personal responsibility system, which lays down detailed rules and regulations governing work, performance appraisal, reward and punishment according to military orders, regulations, relevant stipulations and the different duties of cadres. 2) The system of exclusive responsibility for a single task, under which a division of labor and responsibility is made among personnel engaged mainly in one or two fields of work, tasks to be accomplished in stages and management of funds, goods and materials, clearly defining task, standard,

time and criteria for reward and punishment. 3) The system of contracted responsibility for production, which mainly applies to enterprises and establishments operated by armed forces units, such as factories, farms, service centers and so forth, which operate under contracts linking rewards to output.

The circumstances reported at the political work conference by various units of the Shenyang PLA units showed many advantages in implementing the responsibility system, which were summed up as follows: 1) The implementation of the responsibility system has cured that state of "softness, laziness and laxity." The phenomenon of "passing the buck because there is no clear definition of responsibility, and equally sharing merits and rewards" is no longer commonplace. Cadres who "dawdle by soft or tough tactics" and "take it easy" can no longer drift along as they used to. Those who were content, because they were "able to manage even though their standards were not high," are no longer popular. The spirit of being masters of the country has greatly developed among cadres and fighters. A new atmosphere, in which each is trying to overtake the other in striving to become advanced and making progress, now prevails among the units. 2) It has helped the implementation of orders and regulations, and strengthened the sense of organization and discipline among units. 3) It has increased economic results and saved manpower, material and financial resources. 4) It has helped bring about a change in leadership style, enhanced leading cadres' consciousness and sense of responsibility in paying attention to the grassroots and laying a foundation, and pushed forward construction at the grassroots level in an all-round way.

CSO: 4005, 1128

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ZHEJIANG PLA COMMANDER ON SELECTED WORKS OF ZHU DE

OW240244 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 83 p 4

[Article by Kang Mingcai, Commander of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District: "Be a Model Practitioner in Improving Party Style--Some Experience in Studying the 'Selected Works of Zhu De'"]

[Excerpts] The "Selected Works of Zhu De," which we have looked forward to reading, has now been published. The 65 articles compiled in the "Selected Works of Zhu De" this time are mainly selected from Comrade Zhu De's military works. Also included in the selected works are many of his pieces on economic construction and party building. While we conscientiously study Comrade Zhu De's important contributions to the development of Mao Zedong Thought, especially Mao Zedong's military thinking, we should study his expositions on party building and his outstanding qualities as a fine party member in close connection with our efforts in strengthening party building. This is of particular significance in strengthening party building and bringing about a fundamental improvement of the party style as soon as possible.

After nationwide liberation, Comrade Zhu De assumed important leading posts in the party and the state. He had set a good example in integrating his faith with practice. In his article: "Remember My Mother," which greatly moved the people, he likened the Chinese nation, people and the CPC to his mother, sincerely expressing his love, loyalty and dedication to the cause of the party.

We understand that faith constitutes a source of strength and moral support. Whoever loses faith in communism and in the future of prospects of the nation and the people will lose his bearing and motivation.

In this regard, Comrade Zhu De set an excellent example for us. We must learn from him in maintaining a profound faith in communism and keep on practicing it in down-to-earth manner. We must resolutely fight for communism, no matter whether we are doing well in developing our cause or are suffering setbacks and encountering difficulties.

A correct approach to the masses is a fundamental approach of our party. The mass line is our party's basic line. Basically speaking, it involves an issue with regard to the relations between our party and the masses. So far as our party, which leads 1 billion people, is concerned, the greatest danger is its deviation from the masses.

Understanding that everything in the party comes from the masses, that the party should do everything for the people and that we must rely on the masses, Comrade Zhu De always advocated that we must do everything for the masses and rely on them for everything. In his article: "Speech at the Symposium To Write the History of the Red Army's First Army Group," written in 1944, Comrade Zhu De emphatically pointed out: "Chairman Mao's thought is to seek truth from facts and adopt a correct approach to the masses."

In his speech, delivered at the Eighth National CPC Congress in 1956, entitled: "Strengthen Unity, Build Socialism," he once again talked about how to build the ruling party and help it make few or no mistakes. He once again stressed the need to "adhere to the line of linking the leadership with the masses and combating bureaucracy."

It should be pointed out that the party's leadership is not built on its power, but on the people's faith in, and support of, the party. All party members and cadres must adopt a correct approach to the masses and adhere to the mass line as Comrade Zhu De did. They must forever cherish and rely on the masses, share weal and woe with the people, maintain flesh-and-blood ties with the masses and faithfully serve the people. They should win the people's confidence by setting good examples and take deep roots in the masses. Only by doing so, will our party and army remain invincible at all times.

The question of party style involves the requirement for every party member and cadre to redouble his efforts to remold himself. Since action is determined by thought, every party member should foster his party spirit by straightening his thinking. As early as some 130 years ago, Marx and Engels called for the most radical rupture from traditional property relations and idea, or in other words, the most radical rupture from the private-ownership system and idea. As far as a communist party member is concerned, what he does to divorce himself from the private ownership idea is a symbol, showing the degree of his party spirit. If he lets the private ownership idea and individualism dominate his mind, makes every calculation for himself and puts money above all else, he is not a qualified communist party member. Comrade Zhu De always attached great importance to the building of the ruling party, and a striking manifestation of this was the earnest education he gave to the vast number of party members to enable them to foster their party spirit by straightening their thinking, and to resolutely struggle against various nonproletarian ideas on their own initiative.

In building the ruling party and opposing unhealthy trends within the party, Comrade Zhu De paid great attention to strengthening party discipline. Within the party, he stressed, discipline should be observed by party members on their own initiative, to ensure the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. While he was the secretary of the central Discipline Inspection Commission, he devoted much effort to strengthening the work of discipline inspection. He said that the principle of enforcing party discipline was to

"rely mainly on ideological education, supplemented by disciplinary action, and that it was imperative to take necessary disciplinary measures against those party members and cadres who had violated policy and discipline, despite previous warnings, and who had violated discipline and refused to take corrective action." All this is still of vital significance today, when we are trying to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the style of our party. Some comrades dare to do as they please, carry out increasingly unhealthy practices and refuse to accept criticism and education, simply because they forget, or purposely ignore, party discipline as a result of the inflation of individualism. By doing this, these comrades can only find themselves ultimately running against a stone wall. This cannot but evoke our vigilance. We must strengthen discipline, seriously enforce it and use it as a powerful weapon to fiercely struggle against all unhealthy practices within the party.

It is the bounden duty of every party member to be concerned about the building of the party and to act as a model in improving party style. In this regard, Comrade Zhu De not only left us a valuable spiritual heritage, but also set a brilliant example with his own conduct. He made [word indistinct] contributions to China's revolution and construction, but modestly "shifted" the credit onto the party and the people. He deserves to be regarded as an outstanding party leader and an exemplary communist party member. We should take Comrade Zhu De's articles and speeches on the building of the party as important documents to be studied. We should also regard his words, deeds and moral character as examples and follow them with practical actions in an endeavor to effect a fundamental turn for the better in the style of our party.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

YANG CHENGWU ON ZHU'S WORKS, ARMY-PEOPLE UNITY

HK 004 37 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 83 p 4

[Article by Yang Chengwu [2799 2052 2976]: "The People's Army Enjoys 'Support of the People' Everywhere--Some Understanding Gained by Studying 'Selected Works of Zhu De'"]

[Text] Comrade Zhu De was a great Marxist, proletarian revolutionary, and strategist. He was our commander in chief for decades throughout the course of the revolution. Throughout his life, his major field of activity was military struggle. All the articles on military affairs included in the "Selected Works of Zhu De" are valuable and time-tested works in the arsenal of Marxism-Leninism. The earnest study and application of them will certainly quicken the pace of our building a revolutionary, modernized, and regularized army.

On examining the "Selected Works of Zhu De," one finds that his ideas which stress the unity of the party, and government, and the people and the "support of the people" dwarf all others. In his report to the Seventh CPC National Congress, he pointed out: "Last year, the KMT army suffered a tremendous defeat in Henan. Someone who has reviewed and examined the experience accounted for the defeat in terms of the discord in five areas, that is, the discord among the troops, among the officials, between the army and the government, between the army and the party, and the discord between the army and the people. This is very correct. The army of the landlords and the bourgeoisie is on bad terms with everybody wherever they go, whereas the Eighth Route Army and the New 4th Army enjoy the support of the people's everywhere. This is a fundamental difference." After studying his explications and recalling the historical events which took place at that time, I deeply felt that our revered commander in chief Zhu De had sharply pointed out the fundamental factor for the successive defeats suffered by the KMT army and had correctly summed up the experiences of our army in achieving successive victories.

The ancients said: "Human conditions are far more important than the climatic and geographical conditions." They are right. Whether an army is on good or bad terms with the people around it is definitely an extremely important political factor in its winning or losing a war. All those who enjoy the support of the people win and all those who fail to do so, lose. All the old

... who have fought on many fronts profoundly realize this. During the Red Army period, Comrade Zhu De led his subordinates who survived the Nanchang uprising to join forces with Comrade Mao Zedong in the Jinggang Mountains. They relied on vigorous political work in uniting the army as one and in forming a dauntless force. In addition, Comrade Zhu De and Comrade Mao Zedong adopted the methods of "letting hens lay eggs" and of "sowing seeds everywhere" in developing revolutionary bases, in establishing the Red regime, and in uniting the masses to the utmost. Soon, the Red Army became an army of several hundred thousand men which had victoriously smashed the four counterrevolutionary "encirclements" conducted by Chiang Kai-shek. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, Comrade Zhu De was the commander in chief of the Eighth Route Army which crossed the Huanghe River in Shaanxi, moved west, boldly drove into the areas behind the enemy lines, and closely rallied the people in North China. In the first 3 years of the war, the Eighth Route Army had encountered the troops of the Japanese aggressors more than 10,000 times, inflicted casualties of about 100,000 men on the enemy, and dissolved several puppet armies with a total strength of about 100,000 men. The Eighth Route Army had grown from an army of less than 100,000 men to one of 400,000 men, had established bases for resisting the Japanese and many revolutionary regimes, and had dealt a heavy blow to the unbridled arrogance of the army of the Japanese aggressors.

In the most difficult days of the War of Resistance Against Japan, we followed Commander Zhu to penetrate the enemy's rear area in North China to wage guerrilla war against them. The practice of arduous struggle enabled me to gain an extremely profound understanding of Comrade Zhu De's thinking on the "human condition." After the outbreak of the Pacific War, the Japanese aggressor was anxious to turn North China into a "military depot and base for the war in great East Asia." Thus, they conducted an unprecedentedly large-scale operation to mop up the Central Hebei Plain. The enemy troops set up more than 1,700 strongholds, built highways with a total length of more than 7,500 kilometers, and dug blockade trenches with a total length of more than 4,000 kilometers in more than 8,000 villages in Central Hebei over an area of more than 60,000 square kilometers. Along the highways and railroads, there were a great number of watchtowers. The strongholds, pillboxes, and trenches were so closely connected with one another that they looked like a spider web. The Central Hebei Plain was turned into a world of terror in which "one sees a watchtower whenever one raises one's head and finds a highway wherever one walks, in which all the villages are in mourning, and in which flames of battle rage everywhere." In this cruel and fierce struggle, and on a plain where one could not find any tenable defense position, we could only rely on the masses and the firm unity between the party, the government, the army and the people. We earnestly implemented and adhered to our revered commander-in-chief Zhu De's instructions to "regard the masses as fortresses and to rally them around ourselves" in waging [word indistinct] warfare. Wherever the army struck, party work, political work, army work, and mass work was comprehensively carried out, a broad national united front of resistance against the Japanese was organized, and mass guerrilla warfare and channel warfare was developed. On the surface, one could not find any man of the Eighth Route Army. But in fact, there were men of the Eighth Route Army everywhere. They hid in the homes of the people or inside the tunnels. The

people in central Hebei were very kind. If we hid in their homes, they would mobilize everyone in their families to keep watch, to gather intelligence about the enemy, and to relay information and provide us with everything they could afford to. They gave us peanuts and figs when they were ripe and gave us two boiled eggs in the morning. At that time, we wore civilian clothes and traveled by bicycles. Every time we entered a village, the villagers immediately cleared away the bicycle tracks. Our army could be in the element and be free in our action precisely because we had the people as "solidly built fortresses" and "excellent refuges." In addition, because the people were vigorously mobilized, the militias expanded, and our main force was well protected on the flanks and steadily reinforced. Inspired by the slogan "everything for the front," the people in Central Hebei contributed money, guns, manpower, and whatever they could afford to the army. Some even joined the army. Over an area of several thousand square li, all the people were fighters. Thus, a great wall was built on the plain. The troops struck in all directions like shadows and captured strongholds and pillboxes. The situation was really excellent. "Tunnel warfare," "sparrow warfare," and "hide-and-seek warfare" was waged over an extensive area and the heroic symphony describing the unity between the party, the government, the army, and the people in their fight against the Japanese was played again and again. In recalling all this, the lines written by Comrade Chen Yi come to my mind: "We rely on the people; we shall never forget their support. They are our savior. We must strive to be strong fighters in struggle and revolution." In his "Works," Comrade Zhu De made the following summarization on the situation of the struggle at that time: "What did we rely on in enabling the Hebei-Chahaer-Shanxi border region to repeatedly smash the desperate attack launched by the enemy, in turning the Hebei-Chahaer-Henan border region into the strongest fortress in North China for fighting the enemy, and in continuing to expand and develop our bases in Northwest Shanxi? We relied on the firm unity between the party, the government, the army and the people." Contrary to the situation of our army, from March to December 1944, the KMT lost to enemy hands Henan, the greater parts of Hunan, Guangxi, Guangdong, and Fujian, part of Yunnan, and 146 cities, with casualties of about 70,000 men and officers. This was in sharp contrast [word indistinct] the overwhelming victories of the Eighth Route Army.

Why does our army enjoy the "support of the people?" We can gain a good deal of enlightenment from the study of the revolutionary practice and works of Comrade Zhu De.

Comrade Zhu De pointed out that the desire of the people's army to serve the people wholeheartedly is the main reason for its enjoying the "support of the people."

Comrade Zhu De pointed out that: "The sole purpose of this army is to serve the people and to serve them wholeheartedly." Comrade Zhu De emphasized this purpose in his command of the army and in his political work. From the time when the Red Army was just built, Comrade Zhu De had pointed out that: the Red Army was the army of peasants, workers, and all the laboring people and that its historic mission was to seize political power, and to liberate the proletariat and all the laboring people.

politically as well as economically." At a critical moment during the war of Resistance Against Japan, he said: "If the guerrilla forces fight the Japanese in order to win promotion, to become rich, to get more food, and to seek personal honor, they cannot be united. They should have a common political objective, unreservedly keep to the stand of protecting the nation, the country, and the people, and not hesitate to sacrifice their lives and property in order to win the ultimate victory in the war against Japan and in protecting the people." Comrade Zhu De's instructions have become the guide for the ideological constructions of the people's army at each stage and the ideological weapon for uniting the masses and striving for the "support of the people." For several decades, the people's army has faithfully fulfilled the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly. In order to completely remove the three great mountains [imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat-capitalism] which weighed on the backs of the Chinese people, and to liberate the whole country, they have fought bravely, advanced fearlessly, slain traitors, punished the enemy, and carried out a protracted and arduous struggle. It is precisely because the people's army has established the closest ties with the people and wholeheartedly fought for their interests that the people regard it as their own army, wholeheartedly and faithfully support it, and are willing to protect it at any cost. There is an event which I will never forget. One day during the war of Resistance Against Japan, the enemy captured 27 people in Wangjiapu village in Shennan County in Central Hebei, and threatened them with decapitation in order to force them to reveal where our army was hiding. They killed one, no one spoke; they killed two more, nobody said anything; they killed 14 in succession, those brave people did not even utter a word. This is a glorious example of the "support of the people" enjoyed by the people's army, and of the fact that the army and the people cherish each other. Comrade Zhu De said: "The people's army is characterized by the fact that it is a national and democratic army of the people. It is a national army because it always keeps to the stand of fighting against the foreign aggressors and has supreme enthusiasm for protecting the motherland. It is the army of the people because it is from the people, and it always fights for the liberation and well being of the people. It is a democratic army because it acts in unison with the people and its officers act in unison with the soldiers. In addition, it has broken away from the warlord system and become a weapon with which the people fight for democracy. Its combat strength and invincibility is founded on the above three characteristics." In the war stricken years, the three characteristics were like a revolutionary bond which bound the party to the army, the party to the government, the army to the people, the army to another army, and the officers to the soldiers. "The army, the government, and the people have become one and the differences between the units have been settled. Thus, the factions treated one another with sincerity. All this has ensured our iron unity and enabled us to win victories."

The strict observance of the "Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" ensures that the people's army enjoys the "support of the people" everywhere. I have a profound understanding of this. The strict and conscientious observance of discipline is the magic weapon with which our army

correctly handles internal relations and rallies the broad masses of people around it. Even since the day the people's army was founded, the people's army has been known for the strict discipline with which it wins the trust of the people. During the Second Revolutionary Civil War, Comrade Mao Zedong formulated the "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention." Comrade Zhu De has made brilliant and penetrating expositions in the three main rules of discipline: To obey order in all actions is military discipline; not to take a single needle or piece of thread from the masses is the discipline in relations with the masses; and to turn in everything that is captured is economic discipline. In addition, he emphasized that discipline should be strict and that it was necessary to be strict and impartial in meting out rewards and punishments. In 1935, on the Long March, when the Red Army entered an area inhabited by Yi nationals in Sichuan, our revered commander-in-chief Zhu De personally issued the following notice: "Now that we have come to Western Sichuan, we must respect the folk customs of the Yi nationals. Army discipline is very strict. We must not even touch a piece of thread or a grain of rice of the people. We should buy their grains at a fair price and pay them 100 percent of the money. Masses of Yi nationals! Do not hesitate! Be united as soon as possible! Let us drive out the warlords together..." in addition, he earnestly practiced what he advocated and played an exemplary role. He always concerned himself with the questions of how discipline was enforced, of whether the folk customs had been violated or not, of whether the thing borrowed from the people had been returned or not, of whether the thing broken had been paid for or not, of whether the yards had been swept or not, and of whether the vats had been filled with water or not. In returning the houses to the owners, he was so careful that he put the chairs and tables back where they belonged. When the army was on the march, if he was that young corn plants had been trodden on, he would stop, duck down, and straighten them up one by one. The exemplary deeds of our revered commander in chief Zhu De made him a model in the hearts of the cadres and fighters. When we, the 4th Regiment of the Red Army, reached the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau, the people there, in particular the minority nationalities, did not understand us at first and were scared. However, wherever we went, we strictly enforced the "Three Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention," respected the local customs, avoided disputing with the minority nationalities, forbade the soldiers to provoke people with their guns, went to see the poor and ask about their bitterness, expropriated the local tyrants, and distributed the land and the ill-gotten money of the local landlords and warlords to the poor. When the local people saw with their own eyes that the discipline of the Red Army was strict, that there was equality between the officers and the soldiers, and that the Red Army protected the interests of the people, they profoundly felt that the Red Army was really the blood brother of the poor. Thus, they sheltered and protected our severely wounded men in their homes even at the risk of their lives. In addition, they sent their sons to join the army. This is the power of discipline. How did the KMT army behave? Wherever they went, they pressed people into service, forced the people to contribute money and grain, bullied the people, wrecked the country, and ruined the people. Thus, the people called them "bandits," the "army which brings disasters," and the "army which battens on extortions." For example, the troops under the command of Tang Enbo plundered Henan after they had been badly beaten. The people called Tang Enbo one of the four major calamities, "floods, drought, locusts, and Tang." How could such an army enjoy the "support of the people?" They could only be bitterly hated by the people.

To place the army under the absolute leadership of the party is the basic principle which enables the people's army to enjoy the "support of people" everywhere. I think, without this principle, unity is out of the question. In his article "How To Build an Iron Red Army," Comrade Zhu De said that the army of the workers and peasants of China "must be unconditionally under the leadership of the Communist Party" and that "in order to build an iron Red Army, it is necessary to make all the commanders and fighters of the Red Army put complete faith in the leadership of the communist party." Because of the party's leadership, our army knows for whom it makes revolutions and fights, ensures a firm and correct political orientation, and adheres to the purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people. Without the leadership of the party, it will deviate from the revolutionary path, go against the will of the people, and will never enjoy the support and trust of the people. At each stage of the revolution, Comrade Zhu De earnestly taught us to implement resolutely the line, principles, and policies of the party at each stage, to respect the party committees at all levels and the local people's governments, to play an exemplary role in observing laws, regulations, and the rules and regulations formulated by all the local governments, and not to violate the discipline in relations with the masses. All this constitutes the valuable experience which enables the army to be cherished by the party and the people and to enjoy the "support of the people." We should always bear it in mind and put it into practice.

"The traitors will be reviled by people for thousands of years and only a righteous army can enhance the morale of thousands of people." The people's army is a benevolent and righteous army which fights for people and justice. History has proven that it "enjoys the 'support of the people' everywhere" and that "it is capable of enhancing the morale of thousands of people." This is also a fact which is openly acknowledged by people. Although the destruction and disturbances brought about by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have affected us to a certain extent, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in particular since Comrade Deng Xiaoping has taken charge the work of the Central Military Commission, their influence has been eliminated in almost no time. In addition, the intimate relationship between the army and the people, and the unity between the party, the government, the army, and the people have recovered and grown. In the past 2 years, our army has comprehensively conducted the campaign of the building of a spiritual civilization by the army and the people together, vigorously trained gifted people to be capable of doing both army and civilian work, and enthusiastically taken part in and supported the socialist constructions in various localities. All this has great practical significance for the further strengthening of the unity between the party, the government, the army, and the people. "If the army and the people are united as one, no one can fight them." "Do not forget unity and the struggle. Devote efforts to the revitalization of China." We must carry forward the glorious tradition of the people's army, continue to uphold and strengthen the unity between the party, the government, the army and the people, and make greater contributions to the building of a revolutionary, modernized, and regularized army and to the cause of socialist constructions.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CHENGDU PLA STUDY COURSE ON DENG WORKS ENDS

HK140452 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Excerpt] In order to carry out study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in depth, the Chengdu PLA Units held a study course on this book from 19 July to 13 August, attended by cadres at and above divisional level and a number of theory propaganda cadres. On the basis of reading the book, the participants held discussions on three topics: reestablishing the dialectical materialist ideological line of seeking truth from facts; building socialism with Chinese characteristics; and building a modern and regularized revolutionary army.

The participants held: Seeking truth from facts is the spirit of Mao Zedong Thought. Applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to study new situations and explore the correct path for socialism is the greatest policy decision and outstanding contribution made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in the new historical period. It is also the central idea in the "Selected Works."

Building a modern and regularized revolutionary army is an important topic dealt with at length in the "Selected Works." This expresses Comrade Deng Xiaoping's care and attention for the building of our army.

During their discussions, they recalled the revolutionary career of the party and discussed the current excellent situation of development of the four modernizations in connection with the historical background to the "Selected Works." A number of veteran comrades who have retired to the second line said: By studying the "Selected Works," we further understand the importance and urgency of making the cadre force revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent. They pledged to fully support the young cadres in their work.

CSO: 4005/1128

BRIEFS

XIZANG PLA WORK MEETING--A Xizang military district conference on political work concluded in Lhasa on 31 July after 7 days in session. Chengdu Military Region Political Commissar Wan Haifeng delivered an important speech at the conference. Xizang Military District Commander (Zhang Guirong) and Political Commissar (Wang Xinquan), and regional CPC Committee Secretary Redi made speeches. The meeting concentrated on studying and solving issues of studying science and culture, training dual-purpose talented people employable by both the army and the localities, and the joint efforts of army and people to build spiritual civilization. The participants unanimously held: these issues are major topics for the army's political work in the new historical conditions and have an important bearing on the building of the state and the army. They accord with the tide of history, with the orientation for army building, and with the aspirations of the cadres and fighters and the masses. We must regard them from a strategic level and resolve to get a good grasp on them. [Text] [HK030233 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 2 Aug 83]

MILITIA ARTILLERY MEETING--Sponsored by the PLA General Staff headquarters, the national militia ground artillery on-the-spot experience-exchange meeting opened in Qiqihar today. This on-the-spot meeting is the first of its kind since the PRC's founding. This meeting will sum up and exchange experience in organizing, training, and reforming militia. The provincial Military District, the Nenjiang Military Subdistrict, and Longjiang County will introduce their experiences at the meeting. Attending the on-the-spot meeting were responsible comrades of various major PLA military area commands. Zhao Xianshun, deputy commander of the Shenyang PLA region; Hou Jie, deputy governor, and (Yan Jinchun), deputy secretary of the Nenjiang Prefectural CPC Committee and political commissar of the Nenjiang Military Subdistrict, gave speeches at the opening ceremony. [Text] [SK110332 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 83]

SHENYANG PLA UNITS--In mid- and late July, the Shenyang PLA units gathered principal leading cadres at and above the division levels to thoroughly study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in line with the actual conditions of the PLA units. Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang PLA units, and Liu Zhenhua, political commissar, took charge of and personally participated in the study class. Comrades participating in the study class reviewed the achievements in army work made after Comrade Deng Xiaoping took over the work of the military

commission on the basis of [words indistinct] and overall comprehension and in line with the actual conditions for army building. Completely understanding a series of expositions on army building in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," they enriched and developed Mao Zedong's military thought and urged the fostering of the guiding principle of building our armed forces into revolutionary, modern, professional, and regular ones under the new historical conditions as set forth by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. Comrade Liu Zhenhua summed up in a speech at the conclusion of the study class. He stressed: Party committees of the PLA units at all levels should firmly and successfully attend to the study of the selected works of Deng Xiaoping and ideologically make good preparations for the comprehensive party rectification work. [Excerpts] [SK120220 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Aug 83]

JILIN PLA TV RELAYS--PLA units of the Baicheng Garrison in Jilin, have set up six television relay stations, enabling nearly 100,000 people of 34 communes and production brigades in border banners and townships to receive television programs. [Summary] [OW150637 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 12 Aug 83 OW]

CSO: 4005/1128

SIXTH NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ANALYZED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 69, Jul 83 pp 51-53

[Article by Tao Jun [7118 0689]: "An Anatomy of the Sixth National People's Congress"]

[Text] After 17 days, the First Session of the Sixth NPC, which was convened on 6 June, came to a close as scheduled. The session passed Zhao Ziyang's "Report on the Work of the Government," Yao Yilin's "Report on the 1983 Plan for National Economic and Social Development," and Wang Bingqian's "Report on the State Final Accounts for 1982"; it also elected a whole slate of state leaders.

This session of the NPC was a transitional one, i.e., from the Fifth to the Sixth. This session was also one scheduled to implement the constitution, as it was the first one convened after the passing of the constitution in December 1982 and required to install the state's leading organs and leaders according to that new constitution.

Luxembourg's Words Are not yet Obsolete

As the name suggests, the NPC should be an assembly that represents the people and assembly by which the people exercise their power; but the people of the country were somehow indifferent toward it. This phenomenon may be interpreted in two ways: either the state of mind of the Chinese people happens to be abnormal right now, or the session itself was in some way abnormal. In reality, both of these two situations prevailed, and the abnormal state of mind of the people was induced by the abnormality of the session itself in the first place. Because, in the case of this so-called NPC, its delegates were not really elected by the people; they were determined, instead, by the leaders producing a list of candidates through consultation first and then turning it over to the delegates to be voted on by them. Hence, the delegates so elected were all ones "designated from above" and they all lacked the courage and quality to plead for the people; apart from displaying indifference toward the session in which they participated, the people had no better alternative.

Here, I am led to recall the words uttered by a famous communist, female revolutionary Rosa Luxembourg of Poland, when she criticized Lenin and Trotsky at the time of the initial success of the Russian Revolution.

She said: "Without general election, without unlimited freedom of the press and assembly, and without freedom of expression, the life of all public institutions is liable to gradually come to an end and they thus would turn into things with mere empty shells. Under such circumstances, only bureaucrats would be left running amuck."

Her criticism was very sharp, as she continued: "As public life gradually enters into a state of drowsiness, only scores of party leaders who are never tired but infinitely experienced would be left to continue to command and rule. Among these people, actually there would be only 10 or so directing the whole situation from above. There would be at the same time a bunch of people elected from the working class who are invited to participate in their meetings from time to time, to applaud the speeches given by these leaders, and to raise their hands unanimously so as to pass already drafted resolutions. In reality, that small band of people would take full charge and dictate matters. However, this would not be a dictatorship of the proletariat, but that of a small band of politicians."

Although these are the words uttered by Luxemburg more than 60 years ago, they still shine with brilliance and are not at all obsolete as we look at them today. Without democracy and freedom, all public life and organizations are bound to have only shells left, with their vitality lost. Checked against today's NPC session, the situation essentially is the same.

Best Efforts Are Made to Look Proper and Legitimate in "Theatrics"

Looking back, however, today's "shells," compared to those of the days of Lin Biao and Jiangqing, are after all somewhat different. When Lin Biao manipulated power, the NPC was altogether abandoned; it already ceased to have any activities. Not until January 1975, when Deng Xiaoping just reemerged for the first time, did the CPC convene the First Session of the Fourth NPC and formulate the "Constitution of the Gang of Four", with Zhang Chunqiao reporting on the revision of the constitution. At that time, the report on the work of the government proffered by Zhao Enlai as premier comprised only slightly more than 5,000 characters which were made up entirely of empty words and which hardly touched on the substance of government work. This shows that the "shells" of those days were close to "skeletons," lacking any flesh and blood. While today's NPC session also remains formalistic and, like theatrics, all those playing the various roles take their proper places in it and cite their lines accordingly, leaders of the CPC did hope during this session to do their best to exclude elements of the cultural revolution faction and the whatsoeverist faction from ranks of the delegates and to enlarge the election of new delegates; procedurally, they did their best to abide by the laws they themselves had formulated; and in the election of the state's new leaders they did their best to have elected those personages within and outside the party that need to be enticed so as to have the country's leadership stratum look like one with a broad base of unity.

Deng Xiaoping Is far Smarter than Mao Zedong

As the leader of the CPC, Deng Xiaoping's political finesse is far superior to that of Mao Zedong. Mao Zedong was a leader of the tyrannical type with a murderous look on his face; Deng Xiaoping is a leader hankering after practicality with thoughtful reservation, and what he aspires to is actual power and actual results, not underserved reputation or nominal posts.

Five years ago, that is, in 1978 when the Fifth NPC was just being convened, Hua Guofeng was party leader and concurrently chairman of the Military Commission and premier of the State Council; at that time, Ye Jianying, who supported Hua Guofeng to assume power, served as chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC. By the time of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC (1980), Deng succeeded in dragging down Hua Guofeng from the premiership and replacing him with Zhao Ziyang. Power transfer under Deng Xiaoping's leadership thus followed a manner of peace, moderation and outward unity. On the eve of the convening of the present session of the NPC, even Ye Jianying himself was forced to announce that he was no longer going to participate in NPC work.

Deng Xiaoping will invariably look after those who are willing to cooperate in retiring themselves or giving up their posts, let them continue to receive their original wages or even high wages, protect their privileges in life, and thereby minimize their complaints. In the case of Ye Jianying retreating to the second front, for example, Peng Zhen even made a special effort to applaud his merits at the Sixth NPC, and some delegates to the session also especially went to his home to extend their diligent regards. Unlike Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping does not tramp on people after causing their downfall through struggle.

As for his own position, he is even less like Hua Guofeng or Andropov of the Soviet Union in serving concurrently as head of the party, government, and the military. Instead, he gave the party general secretaryship to his confidant Hu Yaobang and the government premiership to his confidant Zhao Ziyang, with himself taking up only the chairmanship of the Military Commission in actual control of military power.

In the past, some within the party had asked Deng Xiaoping to step forward as chairman of the republic; but the new constitution intends to set up the state chairmanship as a nominal position without actual power. The old 1954 constitution provided that the state chairman head the country's armed forces and serve concurrently as chairman of the National Defense Council. But the new constitution takes away this part of the state chairman's power and sets up another Central Military Commission under the NPC similar to the Central Military Commission within the party. This is obviously a post designed as a concurrent one for Deng Xiaoping himself. The post of the state chairman is therefore allocated to Li Xiannian. In this way, he not only indicates his lack of any ambition to monopolize all posts but also shows that he is able to accommodate all kinds of people within the party. Li Xiannian has always been regarded as the behind-the-scenes leader of the petroleum faction; with him, instead of Chen Yun, serving as state chairman, the measure offers a pacifying effect toward the petroleum faction.

Standing Committee of the NPC Is like a Miniature Parliament

The new constitution grants greater power to the Standing Committee of the NPC; it is not only empowered to supervise the State Council, the Supreme Court and Procuratorate, but also to repeal the State Council's regulations, decisions and decrees which run counter to the constitution and the law.

The Standing Committee also leads the six committees newly provided under the NPC. Therefore, the chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC under the new constitution has to handle many daily routines; this makes it unbearable physically for the hoary, infirm Ye Jianying, who could not but yield his post to Peng Zhen. Long before Ye Jianying gave up his post, Peng Zhen had already taken charge of all the work of the Standing Committee of the NPC as its deputy chairman. It is only natural that he now becomes promoted to the chairmanship of the committee.

The Standing Committee of the NPC is like a miniature parliament. The present Standing Committee has a chairman, 20 deputy chairmen, a secretary general, and 133 committee members. The daily routines of the Standing Committee are handled by the "Standing Committee chairmen's meeting" composed of the Standing Committee chairman, deputy chairmen, and secretary general; other important matters are discussed by the Standing Committee meeting with the more than 100 persons all convened. The Standing Committee leads six committees, namely: the Nationalities Committee, the Law Committee, the Foreign Affairs Committee, the Financial and Economic Committee, the Committee on Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health, and the Overseas Chinese Committee. These committees are equivalent to the "shadows" of the departmental committees under the cabinet in the parliament.

Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, is a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC. Of the 20 deputy chairmen of the Standing Committee of the NPC, just half (10) are communists; the first deputy chairman, Chen Peisian [7115 0012 7359], is also a secretary in the Central Secretariat of the CPC. This enables the Standing Committee of the NPC to keep close contact with the party's Political Bureau and Secretariat.

Among the other 10 noncommunist deputy chairmen of the standing committee are also placed Shi Liang [0670 5328], chairman of the Democratic League; Hu Yuzhi [5170 1937 0037], vice chairman of the Democratic League, Hu Juewen [5170 0628 2429], chairman of the standing committee of the Association for Democratic National Construction; Rong Yiren [2837 3015 0088], member of the standing committee of the Association for Democratic National Construction; Xu Deyan [6079 1795 5888], chairman of the Jiu San Society; Zhu Xuefan [2612 1331 4636], deputy chairman of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee; Zhou Gucheng [0719 6253 1004], deputy chairman of the Peasants and Workers Democratic Party; Panchen, the Tibetan "Living Buhhda"; and Yan Jici [0917 3444 1964], an old scientist. This turns the "Standing Committee chairmen's meeting" into a general meeting in form in which the politicians of all parties and camps participate. But how much independence of character these aging leaders of the democratic parties and groups still possess which is intrinsic with leaders of such parties and groups is something the country's people know only too well. As "political vases," theirs is similar to the role played by the National Democratic Party and Youth Party in Taiwan.

A Large Bunch of "Roly-polies"

Some say that Li Xiannian is a political "roly-poly." During the cultural revolution he was protected by Zhou Enlai and hence spared of its impact; in the period of the Ninth Party Congress dominated by Lin Biao, he was a member of the Political Bureau in charge of financial and economic work; in the period of the 10th Party Congress dominated by the gang of four, he was still a member of the Political Bureau in charge of financial and economic work. By the time Hua Guofeng held power, he was promoted to party vice chairman during the 11th Party Congress and, till Deng Xiaoping's 12th Party Congress, he remained a member of the standing committee of the Political Bureau. He is a personality with a character similar to that of Feng Dao, i.e., "an elder of five successive dynasties," who survived the reigns of Liu Shaoqi, Lin Biao, Mao Zedong and the gang of four, Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping without incident. If Britain's Parkinson, who specializes in studying bureaucratic diseases and invented "Parkinson's Law," notices this fact, he is bound to invent another law.

"Roly-polies" are by no means an isolated phenomenon in officialdom. There are not a few "roly-polies" also among these newly elected deputy chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee. People like Wei Guoqing, Saifudin, Hu Juewen, Xu Deyan, Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, etc., have all served as NCP Standing Committee deputy chairmen in the NPC dominated by the gang of four (the Fourth NPC); they continued in Hua Guofeng's NPC, and this time in the Sixth NPC they are elected as usual. Is it that the NPC Standing Committee deputy chairmanship needs people with Feng Dao's character, or that people with Feng Dao's character are most suited to the post of deputy chairman of the NPC? This question can only be deferred for Parkinson to study.

Making Cadres Youthful and the Politics of Oldsters among State Leaders

During the past 3 years the CPC has repeatedly stressed making cadres youthful; but in the election of the state leaders this time, it hardly achieved making any of them youthful. Below is a chart of the ages of these state leaders:

Chairman of the Republic	Li Xiannian	74
Vice Chairman of the Republic	Ulanfu	77
Chairman of NPC-SC	Peng Zhen	80
Vice Chairman of NPC-SC	Chen Peixian	67
	Wei Guoqing	70
	Geng Biao	74
	Hu Juewen	88
	Xu Deyan	93
	Peng Chong	68
	Wang Renzhong	66
	Shi Liang	83
	Zhu Xuefan	78
	Ngapo Ngawang Jigme	72
	Panchen Erdeni	
	Chuji-Deltseng	45
	Saifudin	68

	Zhou Guoheng	85
	Yan Jici	83
	Hu Yuzhi	87
	Rong Yiren	67
	Ye Fei	69
	Liao Hansheng	72
	Han Xianchu	70
	Huang Hua	70
Chairman of Military Commission	Deng Xiaoping	79
Premier	Xhao Ziyang	64

In the above list, Xu Deyan at 93 is the oldest; of the rest, 6 are older than 80 and 9 older than 70. China's political arena thus still cannot cast off its old-man politics.

Ulanfu's "Cold Hand Holding a Hot Potato"

At a press conference held on 18 June, NPC Standing Committee spokesman Zeng Tao [2582 3447] said that the vice chairmanship of the republic was originally to be filled by Liao Chengzhi but, unfortunately, the elder Liao passed away and, after extensive consultation, the presidium of the NPC recommended Ulanfu to fill the vacancy instead. The elder Liao passed away too suddenly hence Ulanfu's cold hand holds a hot potato.

According to the provision of Article 84 of the new constitution, when the chairmanship of the republic becomes vacant, the vice chairman shall take his place. The so-called becoming vacant here is the equivalent to "dying of age." But Li Xiannian is now 74, and Ulanfu 77; it is hard to say who is to "die of age" first. Whether Ulanfu is to have a chance to have his "cold hand holding a hot potato" again is something only God knows.

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030: 2003/1032

UNRECTIFIED LONGSTANDING UNJUST VERDICT SPOTLIGHTED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 69, Jul 83 pp 31-32

[Article by Cheng Peng [4453 2590]: "An Injustice Submerged for 30 Years, When Is It to Be Rectified?--The Story About the Execution of Zhou Yixiang [0719 5042 5980], People's Congress Delegate and CPPCC Committee Member of Hunan Province"]

[Text] Even though the CPC has rectified many unjust, false and erroneous cases of litigation, a grievous case of injustice involving a human life which has been submerged for 30 years remains unrectified even today.

One of Founders of Hunan's KMT Revolutionary Committee

The principal character of the big case of injustice was called Zhou Yixiang. Prior to liberation, Zhou Yixiang was originally a newspaperman who was conversant with Japanese and English. He had close contact with the underground organizations of the CPC; therefore, the YULUN TAobao [REPORT ON PUBLIC OPINION] he ran continued to propagate CPC policies. The "Land Program" that the Hunanese first saw was published in this very publication. Zhou was also one of the founders of the then still secret Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee in Hunan Province. In the summer of 1949, Zhou personally went to Andong to welcome Tang Shengzhi [0781 3932 2535] to Changsha so that he could plot together their uprising. After discussion, Cheng Qian [4453 3383] and Tang Shengzhi decided to stage the uprising in Changsha. Zhou Yixiang was one of those who signed the uprising declaration. Precisely because Zhou Yixiang had a great deal to do with the liberation of Hunan Province, he undertook many offices in Hunan after liberation, e.g., as a delegate to the provincial people's congress, a provincial CPPCC committee member, a provincial councilor, a member of the preparatory group for the establishment of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, deputy director of the Construction Service Bureau of the provincial CPPCC, etc.

Execution After Disappearance by Secret Kidnaping

In February 1952, Zhou Yixiang suddenly disappeared, kidnaped. His wife Go Feiyun [5514 4869 7189] understood very well; she thought that since her husband served the Communist Party well, he definitely should not encounter any haphazard. Seeking her husband's whereabouts everywhere, somehow she remained disappointed and again disappointed. Go Feiyun was forced to live in anxiety and unease with her four daughters through 3 long years and more.

In November 1955, a strange man suddenly came to look for Go Feiyun and told her that Zhou Yixiang had already been executed in his native town, Lianyuan, under the criminal label of "high-ranking agent" of the Kuomintang, asking her to hurry over there to recover his corpse.

What a peal of thunder out of the blue sky! Before Go Feiyun's eyes was the corpse of her husband which could never come back to life again; she refused to believe that her husband was any agent. Wiping off her tears she swore to get to the bottom of this case. Go Feiyun made her way everywhere, appealing to the provincial court, asking to see the sentencing document, and asking to have the case of the deceased rectified. Angrily she shouted to people at the court: "The Kuomintang wanted to kill Zhou Yixiang but failed to do so, now it is the Communist Party that has done it!" In this manner, Go Feiyun was branded with the crime of "alleging injustice on behalf of a counter-revolutionary husband" and thus she, too, was sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment in April 1958 by the Hunan Provincial Court. Subdued feelings plus hard labor tormented Go Feiyun to the point of falling victim to heart disease. As her illness became more and more serious, she was granted release on bail in order to seek medical treatment. But no medicine could cure her disease and she, too, died in 1962 with an injustice unrectified.

While full of doubts about their parents' death, the four daughters of the Zhou couple cared to think no further once they reasoned: "Can the party ever be wrong?" The greatest inheritance their parents left them was the status as family members of someone "executed, imprisoned, and subject to control." This made them suffer discrimination in all manners during the past 30 years while behaving like daughters-in-law of low status who must bear all insults without uttering a sound, taking care to be cautious on the minutest matters and refraining from doing anything wrong that would impose on them the additional label of "class revenge" which can never be cleansed away. The youngest among these four daughters was the most unlucky one; she passed the entrance examination to enroll in the department of semiconductors at the sparetime university but was not allowed to go to the university because of her parents' troubles.

Repeated Interference by the Hunan Provincial Court

After the 3d Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, "Rightists" had their cases rectified one after another; many relatives of Zhou Yixiang also broached the question of his execution. They said with indignation to the Zhou sisters: "Your father never had any trouble; if he was an agent, then all of us are agents." "Your father's execution was an injustice. Some wanted to earn some merits by doing their best to try to seize 'some hidden counterrevolutionaries,' so they turned your father into a sacrifice!" These opinions emboldened the sisters to question their parents' death with courage. During the past 4 years, they repeatedly wrote to the Hunan provincial and Lianyuan county courts to demand reinvestigation of Zhou Yixiang's case. But the provincial court still insisted that the original adjudication was correct, saying that prior to liberation Zhou Yixiang committed five historical crimes and, after liberation, he again committed three new crimes; with "both such old and new crimes to be accounted simultaneously," he deserved to be executed; hence no rectification could be granted. They blamed the Zhou

sisters for attempting to "reverse the verdict" for a counterrevolutionary, and for "senseless wrangling." In June 1981, the provincial court suggested "three not's" to them: not to write repeatedly, and not to come to the court again; otherwise, the court would neither answer them nor receive them. Thus made helpless, the Zhou sisters were forced to write to Hu Yaobang; Hu Yaobang rendered an instruction to have the matter seriously reinvestigated. When the Zhou sisters once again went to the provincial court, they were very angry, saying: "If you know how to submit imperial appeals, why should you still come to us?" With such sentiments, they proceeded to Zhou Yixiang's native village to conduct the reinvestigation; thus they even required those who write testimonial materials for the Zhou sisters previously to recite all those original materials with a single error, and also defiantly asked them, what gifts the Zhou sisters had given them?

The Central Authorities Looked into the Matter. But...

In order to implement the "Central Document No 6" of 1979 "On Policy Concerning Those Personnel Who Have Come over Through Uprising", a team composed of the deputy chief of the Central Organization Department of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, Zhou Ying [0719 7336] (female), and the deputy governor of Hunan Province and concurrently chairman of the standing committee of the Hunan Provincial Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, Cheng Xingling [4453 2502 7881] (Cheng Qian's cousin) was sent to investigate Zhou Yixiang's case. Most interesting was the fact that Cheng Xingling was originally Zhou Yixiang's old superior; when Zhou was deputy director of the Construction Service Bureau of the provincial CPPCC, he was no other than the director. When the Public Security Department proceeded at the time to grab Zhou Yixiang, he was asked to sign the warrant. About Zhou's execution, he felt rather sorry. After conscientious investigation, they were of the opinion that the five crimes attributed to Zhou Yixiang prior to liberation could not be justified; as for the three crimes after liberation, 1) the allegation that Zhou Yixiang pocketed 2,800 yuan through corruptive practices (was found to be unfounded); 2) the allegation that he instigated two persons to go to Hong Kong to pursue a third road (was based merely on his own admission, with no supporting testimony); and 3) the allegation that he sheltered Tan [6223] so-and-so and Cheng [2052] so-and-so for their wrong-doing (turned out that these two persons are still with the same production brigade, and while they have some historical problems, neither of them is a counterrevolutionary and neither has been put to death). In accordance with sections 3 and 4 Article 7 of the "Regulations Concerning the Punishment of Counterrevolutionaries," if Zhou Yixiang was alleged to have joined a counterrevolutionary organization of agents, no supporting evidence was found; the allegation that he had historically joined the spy organizations of the [Kuomintang's] Central Intelligence and Military Intelligence Bureau was also not in accord with facts. Zhou Ying and Cheng Xingling submitted a direct report to Deng Xiaoping on the findings of their investigation. Deng Xiaoping has already issued his instructions and Liu Lantao, CPPCC secretary general and deputy chief of the Central United Front Department of the CPC, also gave a speech on this matter at a session of the national committee of the CPPCC at the end of last year. The Zhou family's four sisters, therefore, have received letters from many relatives and friends congratulating them on having from now on gotten rid of the label

as family members of someone "killed, imprisoned, and subject to control" and thus having really achieved their liberation. But the strange thing was that the four sisters themselves somehow failed to receive any formal notice about their father having been rectified; as for what redress was to be granted to the family members of one who was wrongfully executed, there was also no further verdict. They say that the Zhou sisters have gone to the Hunan Provincial Court to ask about this matter at the end of May, and the court's reply was: he was guilty, although the sentence was in error. They still did their best to argue for their wrongful act of execution.

When Zhou Yixiang was unjustly executed, he was only 45 years old; his death once again illustrates that the "lawlessness" in those days has victimized God knows how many loyal and innocent people!

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NEW TRAINING PROGRAM OF CHINESE PARATROOPS

Hong Kong HSIEN-TAI-CHUN-SHIH [CONMILIT] in Chinese No 79, Jun 83 p 56

[Text] Recently in Yingshan County, Hubei, paratroops from an airborne unit stationed in Hubei put on a demonstration of training in long distance para-gliding and landing on set targets receiving favorable comment from all air force representatives.

The success of the para-gliding exercise carried out by the airborne unit in day and night gliding to a target 10 kilometers away represented a new breakthrough in the reform of paratroop training. The oblong parafoils have the special characteristics of small surface area, light weight, fast glide rate, maneuverability, good braking, and landing accuracy. Taking fast glide rate, for example, with wind speed at 0 they can reach speeds of 40 kilometers per hour. With respect to landing accuracy, if the lid of a cup is placed on the ground, a paratrooper descending from high altitude can accurately touch down right on top of it. In recent years parafoils have rapidly been put to military uses in China.

The headquarters of the airborne unit decided not long ago to conduct tests in para-gliding training. After the unit received the mission, they carried out test jumps of 10 kilometer glides to fixed targets. After more than 200 actual test jumps, they were able one after another to overcome seven technical problems in para-gliding, including night navigation, intercommunication, jumping in unified formation, and the 10 kilometer glide, and all of this only required 3 months from start to finish.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRIEFS

PLA DEPLOYMENT--China's strongman, Mr Deng Xiaoping, is reported to have told the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference earlier this year that the question of whether PLA troops should be deployed in Hong Kong was for the people of the territory to decide. Leftwing sources last night quoted Mr Deng as having said that China could send two battalions of PLA--about 1,200 soldiers--to maintain law and order in Hong Kong should such a need arise. The PLA question, the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST learned, was discussed again recently by top Chinese leaders when they met to map out strategies for "hypothetical situations" in Hong Kong. The possibility of the British Army pulling out of Hong Kong and the territory becoming chaotic had been considered, sources said. And it had been decided that the PLA would be able to cross the border and take control over Hong Kong within nine hours at night and 11 hours during daytime, they added. [Text] [HK010122 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 Sep 83 p 1]

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